THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 11. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE IRISH RIOT IN NEW YORK.

Captain Eyre and the Bombay.

The Ethics of Dentistry.

A Lothario Comes to Grief.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CAPTAIN EYRE'S CASE.

His Appeal to the Board of Trade—Their Decision—His Punishment Not Severe Enough.

From the London Times, July 2.

Further correspondence has been had upon the subject of the collision between the United States corvette Oneida and the steamship Bombay. In a letter addressed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to the Board of Trade, dated the 13th of May, the director's refer to the board's condemnation of Captain Eyre's conduct after the collision, and observe that it appears that in the opinion of the Board of Trade "the sentence of six months' suspension, so far from being too severe, is too lenient a punishment for the offense which he has committed;" while Captain Eyre himself is told that he was "guilty of a gross breach of the thirty-third section of the Merchant Shipping act of 1862;" that this enactment "simply embodies the dictates of humanity," and that in disobeying it he has "been guilty not only of an offense created by statute, but of disregard of the natural duties which circumstances of danger such as that of the Oneida imposed on him."

The company say: "It would thus appear to have been decided by the Board of Trade that the important qualifications embodied in the clause of the act referred to do not tend to exonerate Captoin Eyre, that the fact that 'he was placed in a position of great difficulty and doubt, which was recognized by the Court at Kanagawa, is not admitted, but that, on the other hand, it is assumed that he knew at the critical timet that the Oneida was 'in danger,' that he also knew that he could render assistance without 'danger to his own ship and crew,' and passengers, and that it was 'practicable' to render such assistance. From all these conclusions the directors must respectfully but emphatically express their entire dissent."

They state that Captain Eyre has prepared a detailed statement in his defense, in which they hope the Board of Trade may yet find ground for a modification of their opinions. On the 21st of May Captain Eyre addressed to the Board of Trade a statement, commenting at some length upon the evidence given before the Naval Court at Yokohama, objecting to the conclusions drawn by the Board of Trade, and challenging further investigation and the fullest inquiry into the case. He maintains that neither he nor any one on board the Bombay thought, or had reason to think that life was in danger; he says that the Oneida did not stop, but held on her course straight away from the Bombay, with a strong wind and tide, and that by the time he had ascertained the condition of his own ship, the attempt to come up with the Oneida, so as to make inquiry and offer assistance, would have been fruitless; and he states that he watched for fifteen minutes, and saw no signal or light of any kind. The Board of Trade reply in a letter of the 2d of June, in which they say:—"If it could have been shown, in a case of such importance, that the evidence had not been fully or fairly taken by the Naval Court, or that facts subsequently brought to light materially affected the bearing of the evidence taken by the court, the Board of Trade would no doubt have endeavored to do substantial justice in the matter; and they would certainly, in such a case, not have expressed an opinion of their own without giving full consideration to the facts thus brought to light. But it appears distinctly, both from your first memorial and from your present letter, that this is not the case. In neither of these have you alleged or intimated that there are any new facts in the case, and the grounds on which you now rely for further inquiry consist merely of extracts from evidence which was presented to the Court at Yokohama, and commented on by your advisor before that court passed their sentence. This evidence was also fully considered by the Board of Trade before they came to the conclusion expressed in their letter of the 25th of April. Under these circumstances the Board of Trade see no reason either to depart from that conclusion or to suppose that it could be modified by any further investigation, and they must, therefore, decline to reopen the case."

DENTAL ETHICS.

Expulsion of a Member of the Chicago Dental Society for Advertising—It is Profitable but Illegal.

A special meeting of the Chicago Dental Society was held last evening at the dental depot of S. S. White, in State street.

The special object of the meeting was the consideration of charges preferred against Dr. J. Ward Ellis, for violation of certain sections of the code of ethics having reference to the subject of advertising.

RESOLUTION OF EXPULSION.

Dr. A. E. Brown, without any preliminary action, offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The charges which were preferred against J. Ward Ellis, a member of this society, for a violation of its code of ethics, having been sustained by the evidence, as well as by said Ellis' own profession, that he did knowingly and wilfully violate said code of ethics; and

Whereas, Said Ellis has persistently and falsely charged this society, both in private and through public advertisements, with having instituted these proceedings against him only because he had reduced his fees; therefore

Resolved, That inasmuch as no power exists under our constitution and by-laws whereby a member could be even censured for a reduction of his fees, and as said Ellis was perfectly aware of this fact, this society not only disclaims the motives which have been imputed to it by said Ellis, but characterizes his conduct as unprofessional and dishonorable in the extreme, and hereby expels said J. Ward Ellis from the Chicago Dental Society, not because he has reduced his fees, but simply because he has violated, in the grossest manner, the society's organic law.

The secretary then read the minutes of the proceedings in the case, from which it appeared that Dr. Ellis had advertised a reduction of rates in a German paper. In pursuance of action taken in this matter, a committee of three was appointed to take the charges under consideration. The committee, at a subsequent meeting, reported that they found defendant guilty of a violation of article 2 of the code of ethics, reading as follows:—

"It is unprofessional to resort to public advertisements, cards, handbills, posters, or signs calling attention to peculiar styles of work, lowness of price, special modes of operating, or to claim superiority over neighboring practitioners, to publish reports of cases or certificates in the public prints, to go from house to house to solicit or perform operations, to circulate or recommend nostrums, or to perform any other similar acts."

Dr. Ellis having been called upon to make a defense, remarked that he was willing to be candid, as it was probably the last time he would address the society, and admit that he had reduced his fees from war to peace rates, and advertised the same in the daily papers, and he could say that nothing had ever been so profitable to him. Codes of ethics were instituted by old fogies, with fossilized ideas of propriety, and their object was to keep the young men of the profession under the thumbs of the old ones, and that any of the former, who should infringe them by advertising, should be put down.

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Ellis heaped considerable ridicule on the society, and defied them in the most pronounced manner, saying that he would violate the code of ethics again and again. In his eyes the Dental Association was simply a mutual admiration society. In conclusion, he thanked the members for the reputation they had given him, for his practice had doubled, and, instead of crushing him, as they had intended to, they were putting money into his pocket, and for every $10 paid to newspapers for advertising $100 had been returned to him.

Dr. Cushing remarked that if one listened to Dr. Ellis it would seem that the society and not the doctor was on trial. Yet such was not the case. For one he was in favor of a code of laws, and believed in upholding it. Dr. Ellis did not deny that he had violated the code, and, what was more, threatened to do so again; therefore he was in favor of expulsion, not on individual grounds, but the good of the society. Dr. Ellis claimed that he had the support of the public. Such he thought could not be the case unless the public was deceived in the matter which might be so, as Dr. Ellis had left nothing undone to put the matter in a false light.

The yeas and nays were then called on the resolution, and the vote resulted in unanimous expulsion.—*Chicago Tribune, July 12.*

IRISH BIGOTRY.

Particulars of the New York Riot—Contradictory Accounts Concerning the Number Killed.

The New York *Post* of last evening says:—

A conductor of an Eighth avenue car, who was in the hottest of the fight, said that he had seen on car 54 one dead and eight wounded persons, and on car 92 two dead. He was told that one dead went down on car 91. At 7 o'clock last night he saw a wagon going to Elm Park, which the driver said was to bring away seven dead men. Items of this sort have a significance in a case where there has been a riot, and either side wishes to conceal the number of casualties.

The policeman stationed at One Hundredth street saw a carriage driven down with a wagon tied behind, in which were two dead bodies covered by blankets.

The police are confident that there were between two thousand and three thousand shots fired. Said one:—"It was nothing but crack, crack, crack—regular artillery practice." The boulevard where the men were at work was the Grand Boulevard, an extension of Seventh avenue from Fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Tenth. There were probably four hundred men at work there.

The police of the Thirty-first precinct say that simultaneous with the arrival of the procession at Fifty-ninth street, there came there a gang of longshoremen, who persuaded the rest to go to the park.

John Johnson, a Fenian, was brought to Bellevue this morning, having been found by the police at No. 144 Mulberry street, suffering from severe wounds on the head. When he arrived at the hospital he was almost a maniac from the effects of drink, and it required the efforts of several men to hold him while his wounds were dressed. For a while afterwards he was quiet, but as he attempted to tear off the bandages he was put into a strait jacket. The wounded are distributed through Wards 7, 5, 10, 17, and 16.

THE WOUNDS.

Most of the wounds are on the head. The greater part of the injured present a shocking appearance, having evidently sustained their injuries from paving stones. Many of them are in such a critical condition as to be unable either to see or speak.

Besides those at present at the hospital, there are many others. Nearly a dozen were taken there last night suffering from slight wounds, and left for their homes after having their wounds dressed. Many others who were wounded were taken home by their friends, and of these the police have no record.

The women and children who were brutally stoned in the cars by the rioters were removed to their homes, where they were attended by surgeons, and the police have no record of their names.

THE M'COOLE SHOOTING CASE.

Mr. McCoole Shot in his own "Saloon"—He Refuses to Tell Who Did It.

About half-past 11 o'clock last night, says the St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday, the report of a pistol was heard in McCoole's saloon, on Fifth street, and an instant after a man reeled from the door, and falling down the steps, was caught in the arms of some of the people passing. He said he had been shot, and as he was bleeding profusely from a wound over the left eye, he was promptly taken to Alexander's drug store, where the clerk was aroused and proceeded to dress his wound.

Between fright and intoxication, the man was perfectly unnerved, and nothing could be ascertained from him except that his name was John A. Maffit; that he was from St. Charles county, Maryland; and that the police ought not to allow him to be shot right in the city. The spectators freely expressed their sympathy for him, as it was supposed the wound had crazed him.

After washing the blood from his face, however, it was found that he had not been shot, but struck with some heavy weapon on the left eyebrow, in which was found a triangular cut nearly an inch in length. The curiosity of the spectators was aroused, and most of them returned to the saloon, in the rear of which they found McCoole sitting with his left shirt-sleeve rolled up, while Dr. Jones was probing a pistol wound in the left forearm near the elbow.

The curiosity of the crowd incseased, as they knew Maffit had no pastol and could not have wounded McCoole. They accordingly crowded around the giant, and eagerly listened while he was questioned by the the policemen and reporters repsent.

Mike, however, declined to give any explanation of the affair, and soon after arose, took a drink, and started for the doctor's office to have the ball extracted.

THE LATE LORD CLARENDON.

Despatch from Secretary Fish—Cause of Death.

From the London Daily News, July 2.

On hearing of Lord Clarendon's death, Mr. Fish sent to Mr. Motley the following telegram:

"WASHINGTON, June 27.—The death of the Earl of Clardendon removes a statesman whose fame belongs to the world, and whose loss will be felt by other nations than that in whose behalf he labored for the advance of civilization and in the interests of peace. The President tenders the sympathy of the people of the United States to her Majesty and to the British people, and condolence to those to whom the loss brings personal grief."

The *Lancet* says the immediate cause of his Lordship's death was diarrhœa, which continued for several days before he was seen by his usual attendant, Dr. Baber. His Lordship could not be prevailed upon to give up his official duties, insomuch that when, on the evening of Saturday, the 25th ult., Dr. C. J. B. Williams was summoned in consultation, he was found, though very weak, still sitting up in bed, with several despatch boxes before him. At 4 P. M. on Sunday the treatment had proved so beneficial that Dr. Gull, who then joined in consultation, entertained good hopes of his recovery. At midnight, however, Dr. Williams was summoned, and found his Lordship in a sinking state, from which the free administration of stimulants failed to rouse him, till death supervened soon after 6 in the morning. Lord Clarendon had suffered for many years from gout, occurring internally and at the joints, in periodical paroxysms. The action of the heart was feeble, and the pulse slow. He retained consciousness till within three hours of his decease.

"DR." BRENNAN AGAIN.

A Philadelphia Rascal Turns Up in Syracuse, New York.

Several months ago one Paul Brennan, who took the liberty of prefixing the title of Doctor to his name, came to this city and took quarters at one of our leading hotels, and announced himself in flaming handbills and advertisements competent to cure all the ills which flesh is heir to. It is said that he duped a good many people, and procured considerable money; and after some three months' sojourn here, during which time some reports not creditable to the character of a high-minded physician were circulated, he removed to Rochester and held forth for a time. Recently he returned to this city, and since his advent here his pathway seems to have been bestrewn with—thorns. A case will be tried in the police court which will bring to light new and interesting developments. A morning contemporary relates something of the troubles into which a certain propensity has led him, and today he called on us and asked the privilege of making a general denial through the columns of the *Journal* of the rumor in circulation in regard to him. This favor being denied him, he requested that nothing should be said by us of his disgraceful conduct with scrubbing women at the Syracuse House, or of his still more disreputable acts on board Conductor Rudd's train yesterday, between this city and Rome, where for insulting a lady passenger he was violently taken to the smoking car, where there were no ladies. We will therefore omit any reference to these several affairs till after the hearing before the court, which, we assure Dr. Paul Brennan, we have no desire to prejudice. He promises to vindicate himself "from all the aspersions brought against a gentleman and high-minded physician," and to that court we confide him without further comment.—*Syracuse Journal, July 12.*

ONE IN AND ONE OUT.

The Giving Way of the Stage Platform in Wood's Museum—A Plank Resembling the Planks of the Tammany Platform.

Yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the oppressive heat, a goodly number of people attended the afternoon matinee in Wood's Museum. Everything seemed to pass off swimmingly, judging from the applause which was elicited at every stage of the play; but in an instant the many merry faces were blanched, the platform of the stage having given way during the performance.

Mad'lle Angela, a European lady, has for some nights past drawn a large concourse of people to this place of amusement, her astonishing athletic feats having given her the title of the "Female Samson." During her varied performance, Mad'lle Angela carries two strong and heavy men around the stage on her back, and in her hands she holds two ponderous weights. During her performance yesterday afternoon the flooring of the stage gave way, and the female Samson had one leg buried in the debris, while she sent her passengers brawling along the stage.

Mad'lle Angela screamed, and assistance was immediately at hand. She was extricated from her perilous position. It was at one time thought that one of her legs had been broken; but beyond a few bruises she escaped injury, although she did not feel competent to continue the performance. The theory of the giving way of this portion of the stage is that a part of the plank was rotten.—*N. Y. Sun, to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Some Worthy Fellows.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Christian Hess, a slender specimen of the Dutch villain, was convicted of assault and battery committed under the following circumstances:—Last Friday night at 11 o'clock Mr. James S. Gainor, with his wife and child, was going going to Manayunk in a horse-car, when the prisoner, also a passenger, suddenly made a most indecent assault upon Mrs. Gainor. Her husband asked what this meant, and he answered by knocking him down; he arose, however, and seizing his assailant by the neck, held him to the floor until he summoned a policeman, to whom he surrendered him.

Wm. H. Smith was convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill Wm. H. Norris. On the 11th of June Morris was lying asleep at a tavern on Barre street, when Smith stole his purse from his pocket, awakening him, and as soon as he perceived that Norris was about to rise he struck him two blows upon the head with a blackjack, one of which destroyed his left eye. The judge at once gave him his dues by sentencing him to the Eastern Penitentiary for five years.

The District Attorney then called for trial the case of two young men, George Breiner alias Brendt, and John Lyle alias Lifty, charged with burglary in entering the residence of William Rosstein, at Sixteenth and Eliza streets, while the family were absent from the city. Two young lawyers, Messrs. Hepburn and Stroud, appeared for the prisoners and endeavored, under various pretexts, to have the case continued, saying that several material witnesses were away, by whom they expected to prove many important facts, but when the prisoners were called upon to state, under oath, what they wished to show by these witnesses, they had not the gumption to sustain the statements of their attorneys. For instance, one of them said he would prove by a woman that several articles traced to his possession did not belong to him, such as candles, spoons, etc. District Attorney Hagert asked him if he included among these articles a jimmy that was found in Mr. Rossten's house; and he replied, "Oh! no, that belongs to us." All the other efforts made by the attorneys were silenced by the Judge saying peremptorily, "This cause may proceed to trial."

Two police officers testified that at 12½ o'clock in the morning of the 7th instant an alarm was given that thieves were in Mr. Rossten's house, and proceeding to the place they found it tightly secured, but a light was in the second story. They rang the bell of the next house, and instantly the light was turned off, and the crowd outside said the burglars were on the roof. The officers, however, went in and found the bureau tops taken off and things scattered all about the floor, and in the second-story room found a jimmy. They hastened to the top of the house, and on the adjacent roof found our heroes crouching behind the chimney. One of them was minus boots, and they were found to be well supplied with matches, candles and keys.

Ordinary persons would call this a conclusive case against the boys, but at the close of our report their attorneys were striving to mould the facts favorably to the theory of innocence.

Another Beecher in the Field.

There is a fair bid for rivalry to the liberal Christianity of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher by the youngest of that remarkable family. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, a Congregational minister, settled over a large parish, has actually preached a sermon defending the Episcopal Church, claiming that it is the only reformed Church, all others are "revolutionary," admiring its "beauties," and commending the doctrine of Apostolic succession. An Episcopalian bishop, commenting upon this sermon, now published, declares that the occurrence is "without a parallel in the history of preaching."

Outbreak Among Convicts.

From a gentleman just from the neighborhood of the occurrence we learn that an outbreak occurred among the convicts at work under Messrs. Mason and Gooch, near Millboro', on Monday evening, which was attended with serious results. It appears that the party of convicts were engaged at work on Monday afternoon, when suddenly one of them seized a gun in the hands of one of the guards and wrenched it from him. He then turned upon Louis Schwartz, another of the guards, and firing upon him, killed him almost instantly. As Schwartz was falling he fired upon the convict and shot him through the legs. The rest of the convicts, who seemed to have been prepared for an outbreak, attacked the guards, who fired upon them, wounding four. Two of them made their escape, and the rest were soon brought under subjection.—*Richmond Dispatch, 13th instant.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Spanish Throne Question

France Snubbed by Prussia

Death of Senator Norton.

Cape May and the New York Seventh

"Red Cloud" All for Peace.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Question.

LONDON, July 14—A. M.—The feeling throughout Europe is still one of general uneasiness. The tone of the official papers of France is eminently pacific, but the other journals are hostile and warlike.

The want of confidence at the exchanges of the various European capitals is a fair index of the public sentiment. Many rumors are in circulation, but it is impossible to trace them. The following despatches and details are collected from all sources and made public here to-day:—

The French Ministry Not Resigned.

PARIS, July 14.—The *Journal du Soir* contradicts the report circulated yesterday of the resignation of the ministry.

Diplomatic Movements.

The French military attache at the Court of Vienna, who is now here, has received orders to return immediately to his post.

Baron Bourgoin, Secretary to the French Ambassador, also returns to Vienna.

The rumor of the resignation of the French ministry is continued, though generally discredited.

France Not Satisfied Even if Hohenzollern Withdraws.

The majority of the public journals and public opinion are opposed to accepting the despatch of the father of Prince Hohenzollern to the Spanish Government as a final settlement of the question between France and Spain. Most of the journals assert that the ministers went so far in their declaration that peace without a direct acknowledgment on the part of Prussia would be more to the shame than to the success of France.

The *Moniteur*, *Pays*, *Opinion*, *National*, and *Publique* are bitter against the ministry.

The Peace Settled.

The official journals, however, announce the peace as settled.

Receipt of the News in the Corps Legislatif.

Last evening the Duke de Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced to the Senate and Corps Legislatif that the French Ambassador to Spain had unofficially made known the renunciation by Prince Hohenzollern of the Spanish Crown.

The negotiations which have been progressing with Prussia, the Duke said, have had no other object, but they have not yet terminated, so it is impossible to-day to furnish the Chambers and the country with a general expose of affairs.

The Senate received this statement coldly. The Duke then asked the Senate to postpone the discussion of the interpellation until Saturday next, because Friday had been set apart for discussion in the Corps Legislatif. The Senate immediately protested, but on the request of M. Rouher, the proposition was assented to, and the Senate will meet an hour earlier on that day, in order to have more time for the discussion.

The Feeling in France Against Prussia.

LONDON, July 14.—Rumors that Emile Ollivier and two of his colleagues in the French ministry contemplate resigning, are circulating here, but they are regarded as doubtful.

PARIS, July 14.—The *Presse* thinks that the settlement of the question is precarious and dangerous to France, in simply enabling Prussia to choose a better opportunity.

La Liberte demands a general congress on the war.

The *Journal des Debats* says that the Prussian reply to France is insufficient.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Telegraph* this morning says that, though the Prince of Hohenzollern renounces the candidature and the King of Prussia indorses that renunciation, still it is too early to believe in peace. The formal reply of Prussia to that effect is the only thing that will restore confidence. The only response thus far has been haughty and offensive in the extreme, which was doubtless designed to be firm and dignified. A statement is made to-day that Espartero denies having ever urged Prim in favor of Alfonso in preference to Leopold.

BRUSSELS, July 14—8 A. M.—The French Emperor is dissatisfied with the mere withdrawal of Hohenzollern, and persists in the demand that Prussia shall formally disavow the candidature. The King of Prussia firmly refuses, alleging that to accede to this would only produce more extravagant demands from France.

Prussia Calm and Resolute.

LONDON, July 14—1 P. M.—The cables to the Continent are still being much crowded by Government despatches, and the press reports are considerably delayed. The following important telegrams from Germany have just been received:—

BERLIN, July 14—10 A. M.—The disposition of the people of Prussia seems to be calm, serious, and resolute to fight for the national honor. The national journals regard the situation as very disquieting. The *Borsen Zeitung* says that war is sure because France wants it. The *Borsen Courrier* says that the French pretensions are a direct insult to Prussia and to King William, and war is inevitable.

Highly Important—The King of Prussia Refuses to Receive the French Ambassador.

EMS, Nassau, July 14th.—The French Ambassador to-day demanded an audience of the King of Prussia to exact that Hohenzollerns renunciation be made perpetual and that the Royal veto be applied to any fresh approach to the Prince on the subject of the Spanish Crown. The King declined to receive the Ambassador and answered him through an aid de camp that he had no further communication to make.

ROME.

The Infallibility Dogma Carried.

ROME, July 14.—The Papal infallibility dogma was carried in the Œcumenical Council yesterday by a vote of 450 to 88. Sixty-two, according to other reports sixty-six, of the fathers voted conditionally.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 14—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92⅝ for money, and for account, 92⅝. American securities flat; United States 5-20s of 1862, 88⅛; 1865s, old, 88⅛; 1867s, 88⅜; 10-40s, 87. Stocks flat. Erie, 17⅝; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 9⅝d.; middling Orleans, 9⅞d. The sales cannot yet be estimated.

LONDON, July 14.—Sugar afloat quiet and steady. Calcutta linseed dull; spirits petroleum dull; common rosin buoyant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of Senator Norton.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senator D. S. Norton, of Minnesota, died this morning at one o'clock, of consumption. He had been confined to his bed for three or four weeks.

Assistant Surgeon Appointed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Assistant Surgeon H. M. Rundlett having been qualified for promotion, Secretary Robeson has appointed him a passed assistant surgeon in the navy.

The Steamer Virginia.

built in England during the late war for a blockade runner, at a cost of $120,000, was offered for sale at auction yesterday at the Navy Yard, but no one being disposed to bid $10,000, the lowest sum the Secretary of the Treasury was willing to receive, the sale was postponed. This vessel was seized in Mobile Bay in 1864, and shortly after sold for $65,000 to a party who subsequently became a Government defaulter. The steamer was seized at New Orleans as part of his assets, and has been in the possession of the Government about four years. The attendance of bidders was quite large, there being present parties from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It is understood that Secretary Boutwell will order the vessel sold on the 1st of next September.

Red Cloud Pacific.

General Smith, of the War Department, who was ordered to escort Red Cloud and his braves from the West to this city and back again to Fort Laramie, returned here from the Fort on Tuesday. He states that his first interview Red Cloud assured him that the great Sioux chief was for peace and intended to counsel peace among his people.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

As soon as the reading of the journal was closed there was a simultaneous rising of at least half the members present, seeking recognition by the Speaker. The following business was done by unanimous consent:—Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the creation of a land district in California to be called the Shasta district. Passed.

Mr. Terry, from the same committee, reported a bill donating for school purposes a certain lot of land, with the building thereon, known as the old Indian dormitory, in the village of Mackinaw, Mich. Passed.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to repay to the city of Milwaukee $150,000 advanced for the construction of a new harbor. Ordered to be printed, and recommitted.

Mr. Coburn, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a bill to provide for inventories of the property of the United States in the District of Columbia. Passed.

Also, a bill to provide for the reports of the receipts and expenditures of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives. Passed.

Mr. Churchill introduced a bill to allow steamboats of the Canadian Navigation Company, built in the United States, to carry passengers and baggage between American ports. Passed.

The House then went to the business on the Speaker's table, and Senate amendments to House bills were concurred in as follows:—

To discontinue the Clarksville, Arkansas, land district.

For the relief of J. Edward Clark and the heirs, etc., of John T. Peabody, deceased.

For the relief of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company.

For the relief of national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes.

To declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Louisiana for railroad purposes.

For the relief of J. Allen Rathbun, Postmaster at Mystic Bridge, Conn.

Granting the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Big Wabash river.

For the relief of Joseph and Matthew M. Merriman, of Hartford, Conn.

FROM CAPE MAY.

Reception of the 7th Regiment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, July 14.—The weather is delightful, with a cooling breeze from the southwest. The island presents a Fourth-of-July appearance. The Stockton is overflowing. The parlors and even the porticos, with canvas protections, are being filled with cots. Chinese lanterns, in all their gorgeous colors, are being displayed for the reception of the 7th to-night. The Stockton last night was compelled to turn away guests, and Colonel Duffy, the proprietor, this morning put up four hundred cots in the spacious parlors. Nothing is talked about except the gorgeous display which is to take place to-morrow.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Drowning Cases.

PROVIDENCE, July 14.—Cornelius Sullivan was drowned last night while bathing. Peter McElroy, in a fit of delirium tremens, jumped from the bridge last night and was drowned.

GENERALITIES.

Mr. Dickens' Sobriety.

Very silly are the bold assertions made in pulpits of Mr. Dickens' constantly continued dissipation. The great writer left $400,000—every farthing of it earned by hard and almost daily literary toil. When do these critical and clerical gentleman suppose that men of letters do their work? Such slanders refute themselves. When clergymen have the dyspepsia they can preach old sermons or "go to Europe," with all their expenses paid by their affectionate flocks; but the work of a literary life is never done until the doer has sunk to rest himself in his grave. The world makes enormous demands upon popular writers, and then wonders that they sometimes seek relaxation of the kind which is most agreeable to them. It may be, often is, bad for them, but they are entitled to a charitable judgment.

Donation Visits.

We read with a feeling of the deepest sympathy that a clergyman in Illinois recently received, at a "donation visit," the enormous number of 972 eggs—81 dozen! What can he do with them? Boiling, frying, roasting, poaching, scrambling, omelettes, egg-sauce, pudding and cake may be resorted to, but the capacities of the clergyman's family for eating are probably limited. Now, our idea for the disposition of this ovine mass would be for the reverend man to put himself and all his family into feather integuments and hatch out as many as possible. He might do his share of the work while writing his sermons. Chickens—boiled, broiled, fricaseed, roasted, in a pie—would afford a change of diet. But 972 eggs in one family!—it must be discouraging.

A Pious Forgery.

The Boston *Courier* drives a satisfactory nail into a pious forgery, and leaves it on the counter to be mocked at by all men. This forgery purports to be a letter from the late Mr. Daniel Webster expressive of his intense admiration of Sunday-schools, which is just now going the rounds of the "religious" newspapers. It appears that Mr. George T. Curtis pricked this bladder long ago, and showed by internal evidence, drawn from the epistle itself, that Mr. Webster could not have written it. Among other things, the great orator is represented as saying that "*all* hardened criminals" became so through their "abandonment of Sunday-schools," which is an absurd piece of Chadbandianism. We wonder what good the person who got up this letter thought that he was doing? Mr. Webster was fond of talking in a religious strain, but he never wrote flabbily-feeble letters.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, July 14, 1870.

The money market continues to show an easy feeling, the supply of cash at all the sources being still in excess of current wants. Call loans are fairly active this morning, and the brokers find no difficulty in borrowing to any extent on acceptable collaterals, but the discount market is rather more quiet, the offerings of really good commercial paper being rather below the average. Rates are firm at last quotations.

Gold is very active and unsettled again in consequence of unfavorable despatches from Europe. The tendency of the premium is upward, the opening sales being made at 113, and the closing sales at noon at 113⅜, an advance since last night of 1⅜.

Governments are fairly active and steady at last night's figures.

Owing to the adjournment of the Stock Board very little business was done.

In City sixes, new, there were sales at 101⅝.

Reading sold at 52; Lehigh Valley at 57⅛; Pennsylvania at 58@51⅛; Catawissa preferred at 37⅜; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 47.

No further sales were recorded.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, N..2d.	101⅛	$500 Leh gold L....	89¼
$5000 do.....	101⅛	27 sh Penna R..ls.	58
$11000 do.....	18.101⅛	50 do..s5wn.	58
$2000 Conn'g R Bds	86⅛	100 sh Cata Pf.....	37⅛
$1000 do.....5d.	86⅛	10 sh O C & A R..c.	47
$2500 Read deb bds.		34 sh Leh V R..ls.	57⅛
small..ls....	80	100 sh Read ..s5wn.	51
$1000 Leh Gold L...	89		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., Nov. 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do. do., July, 109⅜@109⅝; do. do., 1867, 109⅝@109¾; do. 1868, 109⅝@109¾; 10-40s, 107⅜@108¼; Pacifics, 114⅛@114⅞. Gold, 112⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@114¾; do., 1862, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1867, do. 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1868, do., 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 107⅜@108⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅜@114⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 18 Gold, 113⅜@113⅝; Silver, 107⅛@109; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $83@$85; Central Pacific R. R., $88@$90; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $77@$80.

NARK & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113	10·55 A. M.	113⅜
10·12 "	112⅞	11·20 "	113⅜
10·13 "	112⅞	11·25 "	113⅜
10·30 "	112⅞	11·53 "	113⅜
10·31 "	113	11·54 "	113⅜
10·50 "	113⅛	12·00 M.	113⅜
10·52 "	113⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 14.—Bark—Holders ask $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, but the offerings are light.

Seeds—Cloverseed moves slowly, with small sales at $9·25@9·50. Timothy is nominal at $7·50@7·75. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market is quiet but steady. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. The sales foot up 5@600 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·12½; extras at $5·25@5 37½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The receipts and stock of Wheat, particularly of prime, are light, and there is more activity. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·45@1·48; 500 bushels Delaware at $1·50; 3000 bushels Western at $1·40@1·41; and 20,000 bushels Western red on private terms. Rye is held at $1 for Western and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of 4000 bushels at $1·08@1·09 for Pennsylvania yellow; $1·05 for Western do.; and $1@1·02 for Western mixed. Oats are in good request, and 10,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 63@65c.

Whisky is more active. 275 barrels "patent process" sold at 94@95c.; 25 barrels do. at 90c.; and 25 barrels Western iron-bound at $1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, July 14.—Arrived, steamship Denmark, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....77 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde & Co.

Br. bark George H. Jenkins, Corning, Antwerp, B. Crawley & Co.

Br. brig Rio, Jonhson, Londonderry, C. C Van Horn.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr John W. Hall, Powell, 8 days from Hallowell, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Annie Virginia, Lewis, from Dorchester.

Schr Armenia, Call, from Providence.

Schr Mary R. Hickman, White, from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.

Schr Arthur Rowe, Day, from Suffolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 14.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Martha Agnes, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Dodge Mills, with lumber, for Newark, N. J.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Julia, hence for Havre, was spoken 7th inst., lat. 50, long. 34, by steamer Java.

Br. steamer Nevada, Green, for Liverpool, and steamer Ashland, Crowell, for Charleston, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Vasa, Erickson, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 1st inst., and sailed again.

Bark Record, Colyer, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Holyhead 29th ult.

Br. brig Magna Charta, Hartagan, from Cadiz for Philadelphia, was spoken July 12, off Absecom, by a New York pilot boat.

Brig James Davis, hence for Boston, was spoken July 12, 20 miles S. S. E. of Barnegat.

Br. brigs Larissa, Seaman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 4th inst.; and Sam Sheppard, Evans, do. do., 6th.

Schr J. B. Myers, Ellwood, hence for Providence, arrived at New York yesterday.

Schrs D. M. French, Lovell, and Onrust, Heath, from Providence for Philadelphia; and James McDevitt, McDevitt, from Hartford for do., passed Hell Gate yester

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE WAR QUESTION IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The situation as between France and Prussia is still warlike. Our latest news, by special telegrams and otherwise, does not convince us that France abates anything in her extravagant demands. It is just as manifest that Prussia is not disposed to do anything which will seem to imply the abandonment of her rights. Spain even shows pluck, a good deal more than was expected. The Emperor Napoleon has found it necessary to return from St. Cloud to the Tuileries. Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, has returned from Ems, where he was closeted with his royal master, and is now in Paris. Ollivier still talks big, but whether he talks without or with a full knowledge of Baron Werther's mission we are as yet left to conjecture. It has been rumored that King William is not unwilling to advise Prince Leopold to withdraw his name as a candidate for the crown of Spain. This, however, he does as head of the house of Hohenzollern, not as King of Prussia. It is also rumored that France will not have this, regarding it as a subterfuge which would leave her morally worsted. On the part of Prussia now, as well as on the part of France, preparations for war go on apace. From a Paris source we learn that the King of Prussia has had frequent audiences with Baron de Moltke. Moltke, it will be remembered, was the soul of the success of the campaign against Austria in 1866—that most brilliant of campaigns, which, in six short weeks, laid the mighty power of Austria low. The corps at Cassel, at Hanover, and in the Elbe provinces are to be reinforced. Seventy thousand troops are ordered to the line of the Rhine. The Bourbons, younger and older, encourage Prince Leopold to accept the Spanish crown and brave the consequences, believing, no doubt, that the complications which might result from the same would redound to their advantage. Accusations and recriminations were rife on both sides, in Paris and Berlin. Paris was vastly excited; Berlin looked to the front. The Empress Eugenie was accused of a war agency—of fomenting war in the interest of the Prince of the Asturias. Prim proclaims a "*Vive l'Espagne.*" In the French Legislature the oppositionists derided the war idea of Bonaparte, and ridiculed the notion of a "decrepit invalid" heading the army of France. England supported the Prussian position, but recommended peace by the withdrawal of Prince Leopold. Excitement still prevailed on 'Change and the continental bourses. It was said, indeed, that the Prince had withdrawn.

At the present moment, therefore, war is as likely as not. France seems to wish it, and Prussia is not afraid. If war does break out it will be after a fashion such as the world has never seen before. The military art has shared the advantages of modern progress. The vast and rapidly accumulating resources of science are as available for purposes of destruction as they are for ameliorating the condition of mankind. War between France and Prussia, the two most gigantic military powers of Europe—if always we leave Russia and Great Britain out of the question—will be short, sharp, and decisive beyond every previous war on a corresdonding scale of magnitude in the whole history of the world. In our own civil war, in the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, in the war of 1859–60, between Austria on the one hand and Italy and France on the other, we had glimpses of the new agents which, by making war destructive beyond all conception, promise to hasten the time when war will be numbered with the things that were. It was the railroad and the telegraph, more than our superiority in numbers, that gave us the victory over our Southern brothers. It was the skilful use of those two agents that gave Prussia the victory of Sadowa and that added to the glories of the French empire the names of Magenta and Solferino. Had the First Napoleon been privileged to make use of those two agents his wondrous faculty for combining and concentrating his forces would have made easy not the conquest of Europe only, but of the world. For ages war was conducted very much on the same principle. The first great revolution in the art of war was the Roman road. This it was which made the conquests of Rome more rapid, more extensive, and more enduring than those of Greece. With the decline of the Roman power came the decay of the magnificent causeways that made the Roman empire a practical unit. War in consequence, during the Dark Ages, was conducted very much after the fashion of village brawls. The dawn of modern Europe was marked by the invention of gunpowder and the use of firearms, as well as by the discovery of the art of printing. With increasing knowledge war gradually assumed larger proportions and revealed more dangerous tendencies. The armies of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in point of bulk, recalled the armies of ancient Rome. But the use of firearms, imperfect as the firearms then were, made war infinitely more destructive. The wars that grew out of the Revolution of 1789 the wars of Napoleon and Wellington, made the wars of Conde and Turenne, of Marlborough and Eugene, insignificant in comparison. But during the twenty years that followed the French Revolution there was nothing which could compare with that rapidity of movement and concentration of force which culminated at Solferino, or with that series of blows which laid Austria prostrate on the field of Sadowa. Our own war, as we have said already, furnishes numerous and striking examples of the advantages of the two agents, the railroad and the telegraph. It is not to be denied, however, that if war were to break out between Prussia and Austria, the collision and the consequences would be something terrifically new in the history of human experience. Blood would be poured forth in actual, not figurative torrents. Lives would be sacrificed not by thousands only, but by hundreds of thousands. But the struggle could not be of long duration, and the result might be final, if not absolutely and on all hands satisfactory.

A FILIBUSTERING EPISODE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The most prominent variation in the usual catalogue of earthquakes and actual or incipient revolutions, which forms the staple of the news from Central America, is the account describing the pursuit and capture of the filibustering steamer Forward. Previous advices by way of Havana gave some intimations of this event, but the particulars now before us from San Francisco make it more intelligible and interesting. It may be necessary to recall the fact that the animating spirit of the late disturbances in Mexico is Placido Vega, and that his declared programme is to establish what he calls the Northwestern Mexican Republic. The name of the General will be found affixed to the protest issued by Rivero, on the 5th May, 1868, against the so-called usurpations of the citizen-President, Benito Juarez. Failing to revive the much-vaunted Constitution of 1857, Vega has, with the cooperation of the Indian military chief Lozada, entered upon his present hopeful scheme. The latter is a sufficiently notorious actor on the stage of Mexican politics. He has for years maintained a semi-independent authority in the kingdom of Tepic, situated in the northwestern portion of the State of Jalisco, and has by an amount of lawlessness, remarkable even in a lawless country, earned for that section of territory the title of the "Hell of Mexico."

Aided by this precious ally, General Vega has maintained a desultory warfare of some months' duration against the authority of President Juarez. Early in May an expedition was fitted out and placed under the command of Colonel Vascayno. Its object was to levy black-mail on the commercial ports for the furtherance of the cause of the new republic, and the general benefit of the leaders. Guaymas was selected as the first point of attack, and Vega's instructions to his subordinates were to levy the sum of four hundred thousand dollars on the merchants of that city, giving them in return promises to pay by the projected republic. A certain amount of discretion was allowed, should specie not be forthcoming, to make up the levy in merchandise and munitions of war. The strength of the Forward, a small steamer which had previously been an English gunboat, and which, it was said, was fitted out in the very port which she was shortly to return to and pillage. On the 28th May the revolutionary forces entered Guaymas without opposition, and having captured the Collector of Customs and other officials, they issued an immediate summons to the merchants to pay up the outstanding duties. Having obtained these to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, they proceeded to make up the deficiency by taking possession of arms and merchandise as directed. The advance of a body of national troops caused them to evacuate the city on the following day. Two ships were towed out of the harbor by the Forward, and the spoils were conveyed to the appropriate receptacle of the territory of Lozada.

This was intended to be only the first chapter in the cruise of the Forward. La Paz, San Blas, and Mazatlan were severally designated for the honor of a visit, and the privilege of contributing to the establishment of the "Northwe tern Mexican Republic." It was evident that in the interests of international commerce, it was highly desirable that the filibustering career of the Forward should be interrupted. Fortunately, a United States gunboat, the Mohican, happened to be at Mazatlan; and in compliance with representations of our Consul and the merchants of the place, her commander, Captain Low, sailed in pursuit of the buccaneer. The chase was protracted and exciting, and the closing incidents of it read like a chapter from Cooper's "Water Witch." On the 17th of June the Forward was destroyed, and her crew taken prisoners, after causing the death of an officer and a seaman on board the Mohican. In spite of this, we find our Consul generously interposing to save the prisoners from the usual infliction of the unfailing Mexican barbarity. The filibusters do not appear to have been immediately shot, as was at first reported, though doubtless the result of their trial at Guaymas will prove that the news was only a little premature.

Comment upon such a state of things is needless. The spectacle of a government so impotent that it cannot protect its chief ports from the attack of a privateer mounting one or two guns, and whose merchants are compelled to invoke the aid of a foreign power to prevent their utter spoliation, is one which custom has enabled us to regard without astonishment, but whose continuance is nevertheless one of the most striking anomalies of the North American continent.

TERRIBLE OVERTHROW OF SENATOR FENTON.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton has sustained a terrible defeat in the confirmation of the Hon. Thomas Murphy as Collector, and the removal of General Edwin A. Merritt as Naval Officer of the port of New York, two of the most important and lucrative positions in the gift of the President. Mr. Murphy is the determined antagonist of Senator Fenton, having opposed his re-election for Governor in 1866, and gone to Chicago in 1868 to prevent his nomination to the Vice-Presidency; while General Merritt has long been his ardent supporter and confidential friend, Fenton having made him a member of his staff, as Quartermaster-General, while he was Governor.

In the appointment of Murphy and the removal of Merritt, General Grant therefore has dealt a double blow at Fenton, and with the intent of crippling his influence in the Senate, and destroying it altogether with the Republican party of this State. General Grant has never liked Governor Fenton. He opposed his nomination to the Vice-Presidency, snubbed him in distributing the Federal patronage in this State, and especially in this city; and having recently got it into his head that Fenton is secretly plotting for the Presidential nomination in 1872, he has determined to bring him to grief.

The war on the part of the President is not to end here. The head of not a single friend of Fenton, who holds a Federal office in this State, is now safe upon his shoulders, but is liable to roll from the block at a moment's notice. It was this consideration which led Fenton to abandon his usual tactics in exigencies of this sort. Shrewd and facile, he has been wont to spy defeat in the distance, and to seem to avoid it by quietly acquiescing in the inevitable. He was too sagacious not to foresee the certain confirmation of Murphy, and the probable removal of Meritt; but there was no alternative left for him except a cowardly retreat from the field, or a bitter fight to the end. His friends and followers would not allow him to take the former course, and he was compelled to adopt the latter. He therefore fought the battle as he best could; and the result is his disastrous overthrew. A few Senators may have so far sympathized with him as to abandon their seats and not vote at all on the confirmation of Murphy, the key of the position; but Fenton was only able to rally two Senators to his side in a roll-call of fifty-one. Of its kind and degree, this is one of the worst political defeats which any prominent politician in this State has sustained for the last twenty years.

What has General Grant gained by this victory? He has removed and disgraced General Merritt, the best politician in the Custom House, a shrewd and energetic man, who has a good deal of strength with the Republicans of the interior; and he has put in his place an amiable old gentleman, who has utterly failed as Collector, and who has no political following anywhere. He has aroused the bitter hostility of Senator Fenton, who, during the twenty years that he has been working up to his present position, has developed rare tact and vigor as a political strategist, and who now has an influential body of supporters in the Republican party of New York.

If Senator Fenton, after this scathing rebuke and stunning blow from the administration, shall continue to act with the Republican party, we wholly mistake his character if he does not make his hostility to the renomination of General Grant very effective, and at the precise moments and places when it will be inconvenient and perhaps impossible for the President to encounter it.

Another course lies open to both Governor Fenton and General Merritt; and that is to gradually break off their connection with the Republican party, and slide back into the ranks of the Democracy—the political organization which they left, in company with a large body of their fellow Barnburners, in 1854–5, to aid in the formation of the Republican party. The Democrats need recruits to elect the next House of Representatives, and to carry the next President; and though they have been wont to roundly abuse Governor Fenton, they must not be too fastidious in regard to the antecedents of the allies who are to aid them in restoring the ancient prestige and power of their party.

THE FUNDING BILL IN A NEW FORM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There has been no mismanagement in Congress during the present session more glaring than that of the finances. The Appropriation Committee has done much better than for many Congresses past, but it has not redeemed the brilliant and encouraging promises of the early days of the session. The Banking and Currency Committee has secured, as its principal work, a bill which we could well have dispensed with, and which is no sooner adopted than it develops a strong opposition to more needful measures. The Ways and Means Committee in the House has failed absolutely in its tax and tariff measures, reducing those duties and taxes which were just and equitable, and imposing those which were unjust and odious. We fear we must now add to its other faults the sacrifice of the most important measure of the session—the Funding bill. In brilliant contrast with these repeated failures of the Congressional financiers, how far wiser and more economical appears the straightforward, simple, and positive policy of the Executive, by which the national debt has been reduced at the rate of more than $12,000,000 a month!

When the Funding bill reached the House, though admitted to be a measure which the whole people demanded, and every industrial and commercial interest required, action upon it was deferred several weeks in order that the income tax, which the entire nation execrated, might first be forced through. It was believed that when that object was attained the Funding bill would be adopted, but if we are to judge by the latest action of the House, it was a hope to be blighted. In the last days of the session, with half a dozen other measures to be acted upon, a conference committee on the Funding bill has proposed an entirely new measure, and the House has rejected the report, and again referred the bill to the committee. The new bill itself is perhaps better than the originals of House and Senate, for in the compromise the best features of the rejected Senate bill were restored. Its provisions were for a larger amount than that named in the first bill—fifteen hundred millions, instead of one thousand millions of dollars, being the aggregate amount of bonds to be issued. There were to be only $500,000,000 of the high-priced, short-timed bonds, while $1,000,000,000 of four per cents, to run thirty years, were suggested. The rates of interest, 5, 4½, and 4 per cent., were retained. The clause which authorized the payment of interest on gold deposits in the Treasury was restored in a modified form. A commission for advertising and selling the bonds was allowed, and the new banks to be organized under the Currency bill lately passed were to be required to deposit as security the low-priced bonds. This last provision seems to have aroused the opposition of the whole West and South, in which the new banks are to be located, and the absolute failure of the Funding bill in consequence of this antagonism is threatened.

The bill has been returned to the committee which introduced the bank clause, and will doubtless be immediately reported again. At least we sincerely hope so. The measure is too important to be sacrificed. We believe that either of the bills proposed by House or Senate would, if adopted, at once enable the Secretary to fund at least half the debt, and one or the other ought to be adopted. We do not believe that the bank clause, however commendable in itself, is absolutely necessary to the success of the funding scheme, and it ought not to longer endanger the passage of the bill. There is little hope of reconciling the Western and Southern members to its adoption, and for that reason we hope it will be dropped by the committee. But if we have the bill in some shape, we can trust the Secretary of the Treasury to do all the rest that is possible.

TWADDLE BY TELEGRAPH.

From the N. Y. World.

We concede a large license to sentimental intemperance and financial idiocy in the way of "telegrams" while so grave a crisis is disturbing men's wits as now excites and demoralizes the European capitals. But the following astonishing piece of information, which, as we are assured, acted like a dose of soothing syrup on Tuesday upon the perturbed soul of Wall street, really transcends all toleration:—

"PARIS, July 12, 7 A. M.—The feeling to-day is much quieter. There is apparently more confidence among all classes of people. The Bourse at midnight was still excited, though rentes had made a decided advance—the last sales being made at 69f. 25c."

Our readers will please to observe the hour at which this despatch bears date. *At 7 o'clock in the morning* all classes of people—with the exception, perhaps, of milkmen and housemaids—are apt to be "quieter" in a great city than either before they have gone to bed or after they have got up.

One imagines the alert author of this intelligent item peering anxiously out of his garret window in search of public feeling. The voice of the tomcat has ceased from the roof. Here and there a night-capped grisette peeps cautiously and coquettishly through her half-drawn curtains to take the sense of the clerk of the weather as to her habiliments for the day. On the asphalte below a baker lifts his basket, or an early grocer in his azure blouse takes down his shutters. Surely the Prussians cannot mean fight, or all this sweet serenity would be impossible!

It would be curious, too, to ascertain just in what quarter of Paris our indefatigable caterer of canards contrived to find a "midnight" Bourse. Was it where the dead Cæsar holds his midnight review—on the Champs Elysees? Or perchance beneath those galleries of Orleans once resonant with the clink of golden louis on the green tables of Frascati's? Or has the rage of modern speculation reached that estimable body of prowlers by midnight, the chiffonniers? A striking scene certainly it must have been—that midnight Bourse—and, as we can believe, rather "excited." One hears the bulls in "rags" contending madly with the bears in "junk" and "old iron," while the ghastly ravines of the Carrieres d'Amerique echo their speculative shouts!

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MALCONTENTS.

From the Chicago Republican

The cool, quiet, and careful way in which President Grant administers the Government is in the last degree galling to Democrats and soreheads. He has not deflected a hair's breadth from the course originally promised. He has not taken his highest officers and counsellors from mere politicians, but sought for sterling honesty and tried ability. He has had no disposition to keep the people excited over diplomatic quarrels, or through mixing in the domestic affairs of other nations; hence the quiet and peace the country enjoys. Our internal policy has been based firmly upon the advanced principles of advanced republicanism, in its broadest sense. The laws have been enforced; the revenues collected and honestly applied; dishonest officials dismissed, and taxation and debt steadily diminished.

In the eye of faction, all this amounts to nothing. Because the National Executive has not informed the public *why* he has made some changes, or assigned a reason *why* he prefers a Murphy to a Grinnell in the New York Custom House, or some other persons in some other places, he is loudly denounced as being no statesman, but only a blunderer. His action is regarded as entirely too cool and tame for the mere adherents of faction. They can no more comprehend this style of conducting public affairs than the Rebel armies his plan of a campaign. While his honesty of purpose is not questioned, and his patriotic devotion to the country is admitted, the petty details of administration are selected for animadversion and magnified through the lens of a disordered imagination. What the people want is an honest, firm purpose to do right; and they care nothing about the complaints and vaporings of individuals who may happen to get their sensibilities hurt when they are compelled to give way to equally good or better men. The solid good sense and sterling qualities of head and heart of the President are growing more and more popular, and becoming more and more appreciated by the people. They know he does not make or unmake tariffs, or control currency, or regulate commerce. He administers the laws. That is his mission, and no incumbent of his office has ever done it more thoroughly or with greater sincerity and singleness of purpose for the general good.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	Jonn B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John B. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten millilion dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1 50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES, 6 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 6 29 1m Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one millilion dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 38 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNION BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operater at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 95

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds, 3 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 2 28 5 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR TEXAS PORTS. THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, On WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 7 11 5t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 16.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin.

TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board), First Cabin, $145; Second Cabin.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York. For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAD, 1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Boston, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES. HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN LOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 3 31 A few doors abov Chesnut st., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY. FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at Y. NALL & CO.'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Sts., and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address REVES, No. 78 Nassau st., N.Y. City. 6 28uthth

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

WATER PURIFIERS

FARSON'S New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it. In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 25

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGG

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Hannah Bailey was badly burned last evening, at 120 Jacoby street, in consequence of the bursting of a fluid lamp. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A meeting of the members of the Republican State Central Committee, from the minority counties of the State, was held yesterday afternoon in the ladies' parlor of the Girard House. The following statement was presented, showing the number of citizens of this State not represented in the Legislature. The figures are taken from the vote for the Governor of last year:—

Votes cast	576,508
Republican votes cast	290,552
Democratic votes cast	286,956
Republican majority	4,596
Republican votes in Democratic counties	113,661
Democratic votes in Republican counties	136,213
Votes not represented in the Legislature	249,874
Voters represented in Legislature	326,634
Voters not represented in Legislature	249,874
Majority	76,760

A resolution was adopted, calling a convention, composed of two members from each minority county, of those in favor of minority representation. The time fixed for the assembling of the convention will be decided upon by a committee of five appointed to draft a call for the said convention. Adjourned.

—A stated meeting of the Board of City Trusts was held yesterday afternoon at the Girard College. The act of the sub-committee authorizing the lease of the Schuylkill Canal to the Reading Railroad Company was approved. A report in reference to the real estate belonging to the Girard estate, and the insurance and repairs required, was presented. The curbing and paving with Belgian blocks of Water street, from Arch to Walnut, was authorized. The more complete cleansing of Delaware avenue and Water street, and the alleys leading from Front to the wharf, was authorized.

It was ordered that the three dwellings on Chestnut street, near Twelfth, be altered into stores, and that bids be invited therefor. A motion prevailed to pay the interest on the $5,000 bequeathed to the Controllers of the Public Schools, to be paid in accordance with the will. A vote of thanks was tendered to William H. Gatzmer Esq., for his tender of excursion to New York to the orphans of Girard College. It was ordered that, in the autumn, the pupils of the college be increased to 660. The following resolutions in reference to the college were adopted:—

Whereas, It is especially enjoined in the will of Stephen Girard that the orphans of his college shall be thoroughly trained in moral, industrial habits, therefore

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, consisting the chairman of each standing committee, consider and report plans and estimates for instructing and training each pupil in some department of handicraft; and also such changes from the community to the family system as the committee may, after investigation, deem desirable and likely to promote a higher type of moral virtue in the girls.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¼.

—A Russian Episcopal See is to be established in San Francisco.

—Secretary Cox, it is rumored, is to take Mr. Bancroft's place at Berlin.

—Attorney-General Akerman holds, no law having been enacted to the contrary, that there will be an election in Georgia this fall.

—At least two hundred persons were injured by the Orange-Catholic riot in New York on Tuesday. Five persons, now in the Bellevue Hospital, will certainly die.

—The Richmond City Court proposes to try Patrick Woods for the assault on Congressman Porter, alleging that Congress was an authority competent to punish him.

—All the Appropriation bills have been passed and signed, or are in the hands of the conference committees, excepting the Additional Deficiency bill, containing a million for the census.

—Mr. Motley's removal, it seems, was determined upon in November last, in consequence of his non-compliance with instructions on the Alabama claims. His resignation is on its way to Washington. The President intimated that he will nominate ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, as his successor.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Deficiency bill passed; also a bill exempting from manufacturers' tax, pork packers, ham curers and sausage renderers. Adjourned.

—In the House the conference reports on the Internal-tariff and Funding bills were agreed to, and will go to the President. Several conference committees on appropriation bills were appointed. A joint resolution was passed suspending the use of whisky meters at distilleries until further action by Congress. Mr. Farnsworth, from the Education and Labor Committee, made a report exonerating General Howard from the charges made against him. A minority report was also made by Messrs. McNeely and Rogers, and both were ordered printed.

Foreign Affairs.

—Belgium is providing for warlike contingencies.

—Warlike preparations have commenced in Spain.

—Efforts are to be made to ferret out the author of the Pekin massacre hoax.

—According to the Paris evening journals the French Ministars have resigned.

—The Thames embankment was opened yesterday with great ceremony. The Prince of Wales was present.

—A Berlin journal declares that Germany flagnantly repels the measureless arrogance of France. Vienna papers denounce Prussia in the same ground.

—In a Berlin despatch it is stated that Prince's objection to Hohenzollern was a mere pretext. She wants a sudden and decisive war in order to escape interior troubles.

—MEXICAN CURIOSITIES.—In the account of objects added to the British Museum during the past year, which has just been presented, it is stated that two remarkable collections of Mexican books have been acquired. The first collection was formed by a bookseller of the name of Andrade, who sold it to the Emperor Maximilian as the foundation of a public library in Mexico. In consequence of the fall of the Mexican Empire, it was brought to Europe, and disposed of by auction at Leipsic in January, 1869. Among the books acquired at this sale are five of the largest books printed in Mexico. The second collection was sold by auction in London, in the following May, and was formed chiefly in Mexico by Father Fischer, Secretary of the Emperor Maximilian, who had been several years in the country before the arrival of the Emperor. The trustees, when purchasing Mexican curiosities, might with advantage have acquired a few Mexican bonds, which have been lately rather on the rise in the market, and that they do purchase trash occasionally we may take for granted, inasmuch as we learn that 2582 pieces of music have been acquired, each piece complete in itself, of which 1694 were received by English and 831 by international copyright, and 57 purchased; of 910 portions of musical works in progress 604 have been received by English and 216 by international copyright. Eight hundred and five works of music of greater extent than single pieces have also been acquired, of which 103 have been purchased.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·40 MOON RISES..... 9·01
SUN SETS..... 7·30 HIGH WATER..... 2·35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'r.	Liverpool	New York	June 25
South America.	Rio Janeiro	New York	June 25
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Italy	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 29
Frankfort	Bremen	New York	June 30
Parana	London	New York	July 2
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York via H.	July 2
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	July 2

FOR EUROPE.

Batavia	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Holland	New York	Liverpool	July 16
India	New York	Glasgow	July 16
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Bellona	New York	London	July 16
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	July 23
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	July 23
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 26
Parana	New York	London	July 30
France	New York	Liverpool	July 30
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	July 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	July 14
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	July 15
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 16
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	July 16
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	July 19
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	July 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Brazil, Hibbert, Antwerp, Souder & Adams.
Br. brig Haldee, McDonald, Falmouth, Jam., D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Newbern.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr M. Louisa, Simpson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, Dighton, D. Cooper.
Schr Charm, Studley, Boston, do.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, New Haven, Conn., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Active, Coombs, 6 days from James River, with railroad ties to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Com. Dryden, Townsend, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with railroad ties to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary Jane, Waters, 5 days from Pocomoke River, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Morning Light, Wilson, 6 days from Rappahannock River, Md., with wood to Collins & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 13.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Goodwill, with salt, for Trenton.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 13.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
J. M. Frick, Arizona, C. Downer, and Mary Dunn, all with coal for New York.
Fanny Goddard, with coal, for Wilmington.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 14.—The H. C. Campbell and C. Terrence, with coal, for Baltimore, left yesterday. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., July 13—A. M.—Went to sea last night, bark Mary Bentley, for New York, and a brig unknown.
Passing out this morning, ship Hudson and a herm. brig. Wind N. Thermometer, 81.
Passed out at 11 A. M., herm. brig and 2 schrs.
3 schrs. are beating in below the Capes at 4 P. M. Wind N. Thermometer, 85.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Julia, Mounce, hence for Havre, was spoken 7th inst., lat. 50, long. 34.
Ship Levanter, Sherburn, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 30th ult., and proceeded.
Steamer Erin, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.
Steamer San Salvador, from New York, arrived at Savannah yesterday.
Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, at New York yesterday from Havana.
Br. steamer Pioneer, Shackford, at Havana 7th inst. for New York, loading.
Fr. steamer Lafayette, Rosseau, from Havre 1st, via Brest 2d inst., at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer China, Macauley, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.
Steamer Parana, Wilkinson, from New York 11th ult., at London 2d inst.
Steamer Colorado, Farnsworth, sailed fm Panama 30th ult. for San Francisco.
Br. steamer Virginia, Andrews, from New York 22d ult. at Havre 6th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 11th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Steamer Winchester, Jones, cleared at New York 12th inst. for Aspinwall.
Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, cleared at New York 12th inst. for Vera Cruz via Havana.
Steamer Claymont, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 11th inst.
Steamer El Cid, Nickerson, at Wilmington, N. C., 12th inst. from New York.
Steamer City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, from New York for Port-au-Prince, was spoken 7th inst., lat. 28 10, long. 73 08.
Steamer Regulator, Brooks, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at New York yesterday.
Bark Jamestown, Call, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 30th ult.
Br. bark Maria Margaretha, at Valparaiso 2d ult. for Iquique, to load for Philadelphia at £2.
Port. bark Marianna I, Santos, hence, at Lisbon 12th inst., in 22 days passage.
Bark Clara, Probst, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 30th ult.
Bark Warren White, Lamb (uncertain), remained at Havana 7th inst.
Bark Josepha, Fredericks, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 28th and from Deal 29th ult.
Bark Vasa, Erickson, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 30th ult.
Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, from Boston, for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Brig George Harris, French, hence, at Boston 12th instant.
Brig Minnie Miller, Leland, hence, at Boston 12th instant.
Brig E. F. Dunbar, Nichols, hence, at Cardenas 4th inst.
Schrs Virginia, Small, and Katie P. Lunt, Lunt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor, N. S., 1st inst.
Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor, N. S., 2d inst.
Schr John Somes, Heath, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor, N. S., 4th inst.
Schrs Alice G. Grace, Gilchrist, and Maria Roxana, Palmer, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr C. E. Elmer, for Philadelphia, was up at Mobile 8th inst.
Schrs J. M. Vance, Burge, and E. F. Fox, Johnson, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, hence, at Fall River 8th inst.
Schr Young Teaser, Slocum, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 8th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Baldwin, at Pawtucket 11th inst. from Elizabethport.
Schr Samuel Castner, Steelman, sailed from New London 9th inst. for Philadelphia, having repaired.
Schr Serene, Jones, hence, at Richmond 11th inst.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New Bedford 11th inst.
Schr H. J. Holway, Thompson, and Ephraim and Anna, Green, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Schr David G. Floyd, Clifford, hence, at Newport A. M. 11th inst.
Schr William S. Hilles, Burgess, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 11th inst.
Schrs Vicksburg, Higgins; Sydney Price, Godfrey; and John H. French, Burger, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 10th inst.
Schr William Taber, Bowman, hence, at Fall River 10th inst.
Schrs Pangussett, Wapples; Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy; Mary C. Elliott, Buell; and Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, hence, at Providence 11th inst.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 11th inst.
Schr James Ireland, Ireland, hence for Norwich, at New London 9th inst.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, hence for Hallowell, sailed from Newport P. M. 9th inst.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 16th inst.
Schrs Granite State, Burgess, from Boston; S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Providence; J. R. Bartlett, Harris, from do.; and Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from Hartford, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 12th inst.
Schr Thomas, Booz, hence, at Norwich 11th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Washington Booth, Gunby, at this port yesterday from Liverpool, reports having spoken on the 8th inst., in lat. 39 28, long. 73 41, ship Elsinore, from New York for Cronstadt.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 15th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the purchasing paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 17, Hickory; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 88, Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 32, 33, 35, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 78, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 80, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 32, 33, 48, 71.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 88.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 32, 33, 39, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 77, 78.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 15, 18, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 88, 89. 7 14 law4w

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, (Entrance on Greene,) P. O. BOX 1811, NEW YORK CITY, June 23, 1870.

During the months of July and August, 1870, I shall, by authority of the War Department, receive sealed bids for the purchase from the U. S. Ordnance Department of PIG LEAD and LEAD BULLETS, as follows, deliverable at the points herein mentioned only:—

On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
Fifty " " " Watervliet "
One hundred " " " Watertown "
On WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1870.
Two hundred tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty " " " St. Louis "
On WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
" " " Pig Lead, New York "
Fifty " " " St. Louis "
On WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870.
One hundred and fifty tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty tons Pig Lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1870.
One hundred and fifty tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
Fifty " Pig Lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1870.
Four hundred tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty " " " St. Louis "

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the days and dates herein specified, all bids to be accompanied by a certified check or draft on New York for five per cent. of the amount offered for.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may at its option accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the Lead.

Further information can be had on application to this office.

S. CRISPIN, Bvt.-Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

7 8 6t

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

The bids for the construction of an Iron Steam Propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a Steam Propeller of WOOD, of 350 tons.

General plans, conditions, and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of IRON, upon the same plans, conditions, and specifications as were issued June 1. No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

7 7 11 14 18 21 25 28

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3¼ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6¾ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6¾ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9½ inches (round cut)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such watermarks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Note size	1,468,250
Letter size, first quality	69,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,900
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrappers	4,936,250
Total	86,289,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.

4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

7 12 eod 13t

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$300,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$316,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
80,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
19,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·0
Real Estate		35,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		923,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—		
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·98
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$148,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadon	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870.

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

The Pope and his immediate supporters have obtained a triumph in the adoption of the dogma of infallibility yesterday in the Œcumenical Council by a vote of 450 to 88. This result will not surprise any one who has followed the discussions on the subject that have taken place since the assembling of the council. It is evident, however, that the advocates of the dogma anticipated a much easier victory than they have gained; and could the bitter opposition of some of the most prominent and influential prelates have been foreseen, it is extremely doubtful whether the council would have been called. The infallibility of the Pope, speaking *ex cathedra*, would seem to be a necessary consequence of the position the Church of Rome has always assumed with regard to the authority derived by its visible head through an uninterrupted line of predecessors from the Founder of the Christian religion himself. Tested by the facts of history, however, the dogma will be worthless to men who do not wholly allow their faith to overpower their reason, for practically it has been denied again and again by the Popes themselves. Of late years, however, a vast majority of the members of the Catholic Church have tacitly believed in the Pope's infallibility without exactly accepting it as an article of faith. The discussions, however, which, the council has elicited have caused many to examine into a subject that previously had excited but little attention; and the consequence is that, while the Pope and his immediate advisers have gained a nominal victory, the liberal party in the Church has been consolidated, and a spirit of inquiry awakened that bodes no good to Catholicism, in certain quarters at least. Indeed, it is difficult to understand what end the Ultramontanists expect to gain by the promulgation of this dogma; and although the vote of yesterday is a remarkable evidence of the discipline of the Roman Church, and of the real power which its rulers hold in their hands, the calling of the Œcumenical Council certainly appears, at this time of writing, to be nothing more nor less than a blunder of the most gigantic proportions.

The fact of the matter is that the whole management of the affairs of the Church are in the hands of a little ring of Italian priests, who are too ignorant of the affairs of the world to understand what the requirements of the age really are. There are learned and able men like Dupanloup, Strassmeyer, Dollinger, Hyacinthe, and others, who feel that the Church ought to be in advance of the civilization and enlightenment of the century, instead of behind it, and that the policy pursued by the Vatican Cabinet is not such as will secure to the Church the support of the commanding minds of the age, but they have been overruled at all points by the Ultramontanists.

So far as the open enemies of the Roman Church are concerned, the decision of the Œcumenical Council on the infallibility dogma ought to fill them with exceeding great joy. It will be a powerful argument to wield against the Church and her pretensions, and Protestant preachers in denouncing the "scarlet woman" from their pulpits for this new iniquity will only need to use against her the words of her own children.

THE CAMERON EXPURGATION.

A Washington correspondent has been employed to throw out a delicate feeler in the shape of a despatch to a morning paper, intimating that Hon. William H. Armstrong, of the Williamsport district, is about to offer a resolution expunging the resolution censuring Mr. Cameron as Secretary of War, passed by Congress in the early part of 1862. The despatch adds that "there is little doubt but that it will pass without opposition." Of course, Mr. Cameron is entirely innocent and ignorant of the proposed proceedings, because Mr. Cameron has instructed the correspondent to say so; and of course, as is stated, he is "wholly indifferent to the existence of the resolution in question," because he has since been vindicated by a re-election to the Senate. Considering that the task of vindicating himself from the debauchery which compassed his election to the Senate has been greater than he has been able to master, it is but the part of prudence for him to remain "wholly indifferent" as to his vindication from a resolution of censure, passed by an overwhelming majority of Republican Congressmen, and which for nearly a decade has remained unchallenged on the records of the House; and of course Mr. Armstrong's honest constituents will be "utterly indifferent" to his action in the premises.

We are glad that the work of expurgation is about to begin. It is sadly needed. Mr. Cameron's long and eventful life is fast drawing to a close. He has passed the period allotted to mortals, and his declining years, when the infirmities of frail humanity are thickening their shadows about him, should be solaced, if possible, by at least some solitary monument of respect. Thus far his life is but a withered waste of consuming records of shame. Every official position he has attained has left some hideous ghost to haunt his dreams, and some fresh stain upon the order of his advancement. And now that he must soon retire in pitiful senility, or mingle with the dust of his fathers, it is fitting that he should not leave as the quarry slave, scourged to his dungeon.'

By all means let the work of expurgation begin. Let Mr. Armstrong hasten to introduce and pass his resolution "without opposition," and let the honored sons of Pennsylvania file up to the Clerk's stand, with grave and measured step, and draw the coveted black lines of expurgation around the biting blunder committed in the agony of the nation's woes. In the front rank of the honored detail to perform the grateful task should stand the manly form of Kelley, who but a few years ago proclaimed, in a public letter, that the highest honor he coveted was that it might be said of him "that Simon Cameron and his confidential friends were ever hostile to me." He might write below the lines of expurgation, as he did in addressing his constituents August 14, 1865, these harmonious words:—"Whether acting with the Democratic, the Know-Nothing, or the Republican party—for he [Cameron] has in turn disgraced them all—he has never been false to his criminal instincts." Close to him should be the benignant face of O'Neill, who is now met with a disorganization in his own district animated by Cameron, because O'Neill is not subservient to his ceaseless prostitution of the Republican party. Next should come the venerable Townsend, who won an easy victory in the contest for his place because his chief competitor had to stagger under the weight of his relationship with Cameron. Next we should look for the genial Cake, who was twice elected in an adverse district in the face of Cameron's open and bitter hostility, although the regular nominee of the Republican party. Covode would hasten to the work, in requital of Cameron's betrayal of his Gubernatorial aspirations in 1860, to give Cameron the mockery of a rump Presidential recommendation. The stately Woodward would come next, with his grateful memories of the venality of 1845, that made the names of a dozen bolting Democrats immortal in infamy. Next should be Phelps, whose revenue appointments have been rejected by Cameron because they would not bow to his debauchery. Cessna must grace the column, and his delight will be intensified by the remembrance that Cameron's obedient followers voted squarely for his opponent in 1868, giving him the narrowest escape from defeat. Armstrong, blushing with the author's pride, could add to the laurels about to grace the conqueror's brow, that Cameron joined a disorganization, and overthrew him in a Congressional race in 1862; and behind them all should come Forney, who could crown the task with his memorable words uttered in his paper in January, 1867, viz.:—"In short, the wishes of the Union Republicans of Philadelphia *could in nothing be more deliberately defied than by her Senators and Representatives in the Legislature voting for General Cameron for United States Senator.*" He could add in pathetic justice:—"Sacred to the memory of Lebo, Maneer, and Wagonseller." Thus completed, the work of expurgation finished, there should be sunlight mingled with the evening shadows of Cameron's life.

But the work would scarcely be commenced. The grave and unimpressible Dawes should be called to confess that his sworn reports, exposing the revolting corruptions and peculations of the War Office, knowingly tolerated, if not participated in, by Cameron, were but pleasing political fictions for the time. General Hitchcock should be made to own that his scathing report on the Winnebago frauds was a falsehood and a crime. Colonel Jordan, now Secretary of the Commonwealth, should certify that his bold exposition of Cameron's bribery and corruption in the Senatorial contest of 1855 was the offspring of perjury; and Ball, and Taggart, and the score or so of others who proclaimed to the people of the State in 1855, that Cameron sought to climb to a seat in the Senate by shameless corruption, should certify that they knew not what they did. Kunkel should be brought up to confess that his suits instituted against Cameron to recover the mysteriously vanished surplus of the Middletown Bank, were but a heartless persecution; Chase should bear witness that Cameron's expulsion from the Lincoln Cabinet, and the after-thought letter of resignation, were sacrifices of the administration to endear him to an honest people, and Dr. Boyer must crown the imposing tablet of expurgation by testifying that his sworn exposition of Cameron's venality in 1863 was but a legislative romance.

Let Mr. Armstrong hurry along the beginning of the good work. The time is short for the long course expurgation must run, and great offices are to be performed. There must be no delay. Onward, friends of the long-reviled and despitefully used statesman—onward to the grand consummation!

THE TAX-TARIFF AND FUNDING BILLS.

Both branches of Congress yesterday adopted a Tax-tariff bill and a Funding bill, which now only await the signature of the President to become laws. So many conflicts of opinion existed in regard to these measures that an infinite number of favorite theories and sections had to be surrendered to secure harmonious action; and while the bills in the present shape are not entirely acceptable to any one, they at the same time contain some provisions which will command universal approval. Whatever may be the omissions or errors of the Tax-tariff bill, the fact that it will reduce the public revenue eighty-five millions of dollars per annum cannot fail to afford much-needed relief. Some of the most oppressive forms of internal revenue taxation will be entirely swept away, and the abolition of taxes on sales after the first day of October, and the abolition of the stamp tax on receipts and notes under $100, will be especially popular. The income tax is also rendered less obnoxious to a large proportion of those who have heretofore paid it by an increase of the exemption to $2000 and house rent, and by a reduction of the rate to two and a half per cent. The reduction of the duty on coffee to three cents per pound, on tea to fifteen cents per pound, and the reductions on sugar will also extend welcome relief to every homestead.

The main difference between the Senate and House in regard to the Funding bill hinged on the desire of the former to force the proposed new banks to take the new bonds, drawing a comparatively low rate of interest, but on this point the desire of the House to place the new institutions on the same footing as the old ones prevailed; and now the Secretary of the Treasury has full authority to negotiate new national loans bearing four and a half and four per cent. interest, to pay off the old six per cent loans. If he can be successful in these efforts, the burden of the debt will speedily be materially diminished; and it is stated that he confidently expects to sell twelve hundred millions of bonds issued under the provisions of the new bill.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

Majority and minority reports were presented to Congress yesterday by the committee appointed to investigate the charges which were made against General Howard some months ago by Fernando Wood. These reports arrive at diametrically opposite conclusions, the majority declaring that Howard has done a great work in a remarkably skilful and honorable manner; that he is not guilty of any of the alleged offenses; and that "if there be anything in the conduct of the affairs of the bureau which could excite a suspicion even in the breast of partisan or personal hate, it is owing to the fact that General Howard, conscious of his own purity, intent on his great work, has never stopped to think of the appearances which men of less conscious integrity much more carefully regard." When they enter into particulars they explain away the charges which on their face seem to have an ugly look by the allegation that Howard was legally entrusted with large discretionary powers, and that he has executed them with sound discretion. The patent-brick company business is presumably settled by the statement that Howard had withdrawn from it before the tumble-down materials for the University were actually delivered. They deny that Howard was improperly interested in private speculations, and conclude their report with a resolution denouncing Wood's charges as "groundless" and "causeless." The minority, on the other hand, claim that the majority has labored to prevent a full and fair investigation, endeavoring rather to conceal the truth than to expose it; that he expended nearly $600,000 on the Howard University alone; that this large sum was expended upon that institution for the double purpose of perpetuating his name and fame, and for giving his favorites opportunities to enrich themselves; that he unwisely and improperly invested public money in bonds issued by a church, which are an unproductive and unreliable security, giving the bonds, in turn, to associations which should have received the money; that he draws two salaries, one of $9000 as a major-general and one of $5000 as chief of the bureau; and that the other charges made by Fernando Wood are fully proven. They conclude with a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to have General Howard tried by a court-martial, and to take immediate measures to protect the interests of the Government in all matters relating to the funds and property which he now controls.

These resolutions were made the special order in the House of Representatives to-day, and if mere partisan considerations control that body General Howard will be handsomely whitewashed. A candid public, however, will find it difficult to give an enthusiastic endorsement to either the University scheme or any of its complications. Since the National Government abstains from erecting costly universities to instruct the white race, we can see no good reason for providing facilities, at the public expense, for instructing a few negroes in the higher branches of collegiate education. It would have been infinitely better to expend such money as could be spared in teaching four millions of negroes how to read, write, and cipher, than to squander vast sums on a pet project which, under the most favorable circumstances, could only confer direct benefit upon a very small portion of the colored race. Let the House vote as it may to-day, we hope it will never again sanction, directly or indirectly, anything like the Howard University scheme.

THE CLERGY ON DICKENS.

The majority of the clerical attempts to make the sudden death of Charles Dickens point a moral for the benefit of living saints and sinners have, we are sorry to say for the credit of the cloth, been anything but successful. In our humble opinion, the subject is not one for pulpit discussion, but if the character of the deceased novelist is to be reviewed by zealous clergymen hard up for something to talk about, there might be a mean found between unstinted eulogy and vulgar abuse. The last, we are sorry to say, has been the characteristic of a great many of the sermons on the subject of Mr. Dickens' life, character, and works, and men who profess to believe the scripture that declares charity to be the greatest of all the virtues, have been eager to assert that the novelist was no Christian, because he did not expressly declare his belief in Christ in his writings; that he was a drunkard, and that his death was the immediate result of his love for strong drink, because he did not advocate and practise total abstinence doctrines; and various other charges of like character that do no credit to those who prefer them. The latest and most curious development of the excitement among the clergy with regard to Mr. Dickens was a meeting of about fifty Baptist ministers in Boston on Monday to consider the propriety of discussing his character from the pulpit. After a full interchange of opinion the fifty pursued the wisest possible course under the circumstances by adopting a resolution declaring that no special expressions of opinion were called for. Disinterested outsiders, however, will wonder how fifty ministers should have ever got it into their heads to hold a meeting for such a purpose, and in view of all the sin and misery yet remaining in the world that require attention, it might be suggested to the abovementioned fifty, as well as to all the other clergymen in the country, that there are plenty of subjects upon which to exercise their eloquence of vastly more importance than the character of Dickens.

The European despatches published this morning contain very little reliable information about the war situation. As is usual on such occasions, there is a great deal of rumor upon a very small basis of fact, but the position of affairs does not seem to be substantially changed from what yesterday's despatches stated it to be. One of the most important rumors is that of the resignation of the French Cabinet. If this is true, it probably means that the Emperor proposes to put an end to the experiment of a responsible ministry, and take the reins of power into his own hands again. The *Constitutionnel*, the ministerial organ, said that the candidature of Prince Leopold having been withdrawn, the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, and as nothing more than this was demanded by France, the pacific solution of the difficulty is to be rejoiced at. If this declaration is to be considered as indicative of the position of M. Ollivier and his coadjutors, the dissolution of the Cabinet is not be wondered at. The Emperor means to fight unless he can manage to bully Prussia into acceding to his demands without waiting a passage of arms, and he hopes to take his adversary at a disadvantage by attacking him before he is prepared for resistance. On the other hand, Prussia shows no disposition to knock under, and is apparently quite as ready to fight as France. With two such combatants eager and ready for the fray, it is scarcely to be hoped that a conflict will be averted.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Daniel S. Norton.

This morning Senator Daniel S. Norton, of Minnesota, died in Washington after an illness of two or three weeks. He was born in the village of Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1829, and received his education at Kenyon College. After leaving college he enlisted in the 2d Ohio Regiment, and served for one year in the war against Mexico. In 1848 he returned to Mount Vernon and commenced the study of law. Two years afterwards he started across the plains to California and spent considerable time on the Pacific coast, and in Nicaragua. On his return to Ohio he resumed the study of the law, and in 1852 he was admitted to the bar. He continued the practice of his profession in Ohio until 1855, when he removed to Minnesota, where in 1857 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1859 he declined a re-election, but in 1860 he was again sent to the State Senate, and in 1862 to the State House of Representatives. In 1863 and also in 1864 he was again re-elected to the State Senate. In 1865 he entered the United States Senate as Senator from Minnesota, and his term would have expired on the 4th of March next. He has served on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Claims, Territories, and Patent Office. Senator Norton was a Democrat in politics, and voted with his party on all the partisan questions of the day. He was a man of fair ability, but he never made any decided mark either as an orator or a statesman upon the floor of the Senate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ M R. W A N A M A K E R

Invites Attention to his

BOYS'

SUMMER

SUITS

in

ALL THE FAVORITE DESIGNS AND

MOST FASHIONABLE MATERIALS.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT Street. | Next door but one to the Continental Hotel.

☞ N O T I C E.

The WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY will sell EXCURSION TICKETS TO CAPE MAY on FRIDAY, July 15, 1870, good to return on the following Monday, to accommodate those who wish to attend the Grand Ball of the New York 7th Regiment.

7 13 2t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

☞ S T E I N W A Y & S O N S'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.

☞ T. W. B A I L Y, No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ S P E C I A L N O T I C E.

To accommodate those desiring to see the GRAND REVIEW of the 7TH NEW YORK REGIMENT, the WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY will run a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN to CAPE MAY on FRIDAY, July 15, 1870, last boat leaving MARKET Street wharf, upper side, at 6 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 6 P. M. Excursion fare, $2. Tickets for sale at the Continental Hotel and Market street wharf.

7 12 3t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA Passenger Railway Company, N. W. corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 22d instant.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.

7 13 6t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst, and stand closed until the day of payment of the next semi-annual dividend.

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

7 12 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.

7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.

JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

7 1 12t

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths6

POLITICAL.

☞ F O R S H E R I F F,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

$1000 REWARD.

The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, interested in the loss sustained by fire on the morning of the 10th inst., at the S. E. Corner of BROAD and VINE Streets, will pay to any person or persons who will give such information to the Fire Marshal of the city as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.

The Sum of One Thousand Dollars

After said conviction, and in the proportions, if more than one informer, that may appear to be equitable.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO., George Wood, Agent.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO, Alfred G. Baker, President.

SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE CO., John H. Dohnert, President.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO, T. E. Chapman, Secretary.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO, Sabine, Allen & Dulles, Agents. 7 14 tf

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

TRADE MARK.

Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

Exclusively of their own importation,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

7 12 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CHARLES STOKES HAS THIS DAY ADMITted into partnership C. EUGENE STOKES, FREDERICK J. FAIRCHILDS, and HOWARD L. STOKES. The business of Merchant Tailoring and General Clothing will be carried on at No. 524 CHESNUT Street, under the name of CHARLES STOKES & CO. CHARLES STOKES.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1870. 7 14 3t

LADIES' PERCALE WAISTS, PERCALE WAISTS.

LADIES' LINEN WAISTS, LINEN WAISTS,

LADIES' PERCALE AND LAWN OVERSKIRTS.

A large assortment at

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—Children's Hernani Dresses reduced from $20·00 to $12·00.

Linen Dresses from $4·50 to $3·00. 7 14 6t

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE estate of L. M. HART, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, persons owing said estate will make payment, and those having claims against it will present them to

HENRY McALLISTER, Jr., Administrator.

7 14 th 6w

CLOTHING.

BETTER THAN ANY

EVER OFFERED

AT ANY SUCH PRICE.

Come and look at the SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.

Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10.

Ten Dollars a Suit.

WE are determined not to be beat on these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE are doing a rushing business in these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE are ahead of all competition on these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE are giving immense satisfaction with these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE want to know if you can do better than to buy the Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

Only Ten Dollars.

BUY THEM AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

$10	$10	$10	$10	$10	$10
$10					$10
$10					$10
$10		SUITS.			$10
$10					$10
$10					$10
$10	$10	$10	$10	$10	$10

ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SUITS MADE TO ORDER. $10.

Good Fit Guaranteed.

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

6 18 stuthlm4p PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES STOKES,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO, [6 27tf

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FINANCIAL.

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

Will, until August 1 next, pay off at

Par and Accrued interest,

Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,

TREASURER.

June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,

7 14 thstu2m* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY Street,

Philadelphia.

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.,

OF

Superior Styles and Finish

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p

CORNELIUS & SONS.

PHILADELPHIA Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

7 14 3m No. 63 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

INFALLIBILITY.

The Passage of the Dogma by the Council of the Vatican—Its Terms.

A cable telegram from Rome announces that the Œcumenical Council yesterday adopted the dogma of infallibility by a vote of 450 to 88. Although the majority is so large as to render the vote an overwhelming one, it will be noticed that the total number voting on the question falls far short of the aggregate membership of the Council. It will probably be some time before we can arrive at the exact terms of the dogma as finally approved by the Council, but below we give its terms as received by mail in this country several weeks ago. The following is the article defining the doctrine, as made public in March last:—

Chapter to be added to the decree upon the Primacy of the Roman Pontiff, to the effect that the Roman Pontiff cannot err in the definition of matters of faith or morals.

The Holy Roman Church possesses the supreme and complete primacy and principality over the Universal Catholic Church, which it verily and humbly acknowledges to have received with the plentitude of the power of the Lord himself, in the person of St. Peter, the Prince of Apostles, of whom the Roman Pontiff is the successor.

And as, above all things, it behooves it to make clear the truth of the faith, all questions which may arise upon matters of faith must be determined by its judgment, seeing that otherwise the words of the Lord Jesus Christ (*Tu es Petrus*, etc.) would be disregarded.

That which has been set forth upon this point as been proved by the results as in the Apostolic See, the Catholic religion has always been reserved immaculate, and its doctrine has ways been maintained at its fullest (*celebrata*). Consequently, we inculcate, with the concurrence of the Holy Council, and we define as a gma of faith, that, thanks to the Divine astance, it is that the Roman Pontiff, of whom was said in the person of St. Peter by our same rd Jesus Christ, "I have prayed for thee," e., cannot err when, acting in his quality as preme teacher of all Christians, he defines hat the Universal Church must hold in matters f faith and morals, and that the prerogative of errancy or infallibility extends over the same natters to which the infallibility of the Church applicable. But if any one should dare—which may God forbid!—to controvert our present definition, let him know that he departs rom the truth of the faith.

The following is the text of the Schema of nfallibility, in five canons:—

I. If any one should say that the episcopal air of the Roman Church is not the true and al infallible chair of Blessed Peter, or that it s not been divinely chosen by God as the ost solid, indefectible, and incorruptible rock the whole Christian Church, let him be anaema.

II. If any one should say that there exists in e world another infallible chair of the truth the Gospel of Christ our Lord, distinct and parate from the chair of the Blessed Peter, let n be anathema.

III. If any one should deny that the divine *agisterium* of the chair of Blessed Peter is cessary to the true way of eternal salvation r all men, whether unfaithful or faithful, ether laymen or bishops, let him be anathema.

IV. If any one should say that each Roman ntiff, legitimately elected, is not by Divine ht the successor of Blessed Peter, even in e gift of infallibility of *magisterium*, and ould deny to any one of them the prerogative infallibility for teaching the Church the Word God pure from all corruption and error, let m be anathema.

V. If any one should say that general councils are established by God in the Church as a wer of feeding the Divine flock in the word faith superior to the Roman Pontiff, or equal him, or necessary by Divine institution in der that the *magisterium* of the Roman hop should be preserved infallible, let him be athema.

PIETY IN THE WOODS.

e National Camp Meeting Near Havre-de-Grace—Rather a Damp Time.

The fifth national annual camp meeting of the E. Church opened at Oakington, near Havre-Grace, Maryland, on Tuesday, as stated in E TELEGRAPH. Four "national camps" have ceded this, and the experience from them ubtless contributes to the attractiveness and neral interest of Oakington. A correspondent the Baltimore *American*, writing from the mp yesterday, says:—

The splendid tented grove contains about hty acres. The ground is beautifully situated the midst of an elevated rolling tract of coun-, healthy, excellent shade, and abundantly pplied with pure spring water. The water angements are surprisingly complete, on the n of supplying a city from various tanks. en the entire land is tunnelled, so that rain rms of many days could not affect the comt of the inhabitants. The main stand is comtent to seat 250 preachers. Immediately in nt and above the speaker is the motto, "Holiss to the Lord;" on the right, "Behold the mb of God, who taketh away the sins of the rld;" on the left, "The Blood of Jesus Christ, s Son, cleanseth us from all sin." There is o an extra stand, a tabernacle, praying tents d boarding tents. The auditorium will comtably accommodate seven thousand persons. judgment is that this glorious afternoon witsed six hundred tents, and hundreds of active nds are adding hourly to the number.

Rev. M. L. Smyser, President of the associaon, heartily received all the preachers at his wn tent, and, as he contributes to their speedy cation in the camp, had a quiet, kind word for ery one. About the hour of noon the dinnerlls announced the readiness for supply of the nner man." The fine tents, conducted on the European plan," and in excellent style, forded accommodations considered superior r camp meetings. All dined quietly and haply, and there appeared to be but one mind and art pervading the entire assemblage.

At 2½ o'clock the bell was first sounded for e dedicatory services at the stand, and people ocked from their tents, the preachers ascended e spacious platform, and immediately comenced singing an opening hymn with chorus, Still I am trusting, Lord, in Thee." Then the ev. Dr. Inskip read the 35th chapter of Isaiah, appropriate and so delightful:—"The wilderss and the solitary place shall be glad, for the sert shall rejoice and blossom as a rose." He ntinued by reading the hymn, "There is a untain filled with blood." This was sung in a yle of pure devotion and power by the large semblage. When singing the third verse a rinkle of rain descended; still they sung, and e Throne of Grace was addressed by Dr. Inip. The rain now descended in a shower, and ntinued so that it was deemed prudent to se the public exercises. The benediction was nounced, but in a few moments the clouds ssed over, and the indications were more farable.

The ladies and gentlemen were now in comnies returning to the stand with the camp airs. Singing was resumed. "Rock of Ages" s rendered with a power and feeling which ll long be remembered by those present. The in again descended, and many of the ladies ailed themselves of the preachers' platform. e large structure was well filled, but the mpers, nothing daunted, continued to sing armingly.

FIRE AT COATESVILLE, PA.

Destruction of a Planing Mill and Tannery.

The planing mill of Benjamin S. Fennimore, d the tannery of John Sheeley, in Coatesville, hester county, were destroyed by fire recently. e building were nearly adjoining in the stern part of the borough. The fire originated the planing mill, and may have been the sult of spontaneous combustion, or the work an incendiary. The *Union* says:—This is the st destructive fire, to our knowledge, we ve ever had in Coatesville. Mr. Sheeley had out $5000 worth of material ready for market, d was to commence shipping it that day. He had over 1000 hides on hand, and a large quantity of bark. Mr. Sheeley is the owner of the ses, and his loss will be over $15,000, on ich there is an insurance of $7000. Mr. Fenmore's loss will be nearly $9000, upon which e is no insurance. The alarm was not very gen l, and many of our citizens knew nothing of it until after breakfast. It is intended to rebuild both buildings, and resume work as soon as possible. This is the third time that this property has been destroyed by fire. The first time was about 1850, the second time being in March, 1862.

CITY ITEMS.

COATS OF LIGHT WOOLLEN FABRICS, *made up skeleton, of Alpaca, Drap d'Ete, Linen, etc.*
VESTS, *of Black and Fancy Cloths and Woollens, made up skeleton, of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Marseilles, etc.*
PANTS *of light weight, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Duck, Drill, etc.*
EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING SOLD AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother.

THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY, and if people like to use hair-coloring compositions full of dirt, they have a right to do so; but reason suggests that when PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—pellucid, sweet, and pleasant—can be obtained at every drug store, none but the unrefined will use any other. Sold by druggists.

ONE of the most delightful places of summer resort to be found anywhere in the country is at North Wales, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The North Wales Hotel, which has been lately remodelled and furnished in elegant style, is now receiving boarders for the season. The proprietor (Abel Lukens) is well known to very many persons as just the man for the place.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE PHILADELPHIA UPHOLSTERY of Messrs. Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street, employs skilful workmen at every branch of the business. Low prices and promptness.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

CAPE MAY.—To enjoy the best table, home comforts, and the best bathing, go to the Ocean House.

MARRIED.

HOLLENBACK—HOUSE.—At the residence of the bride, Richmond street, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. A. M. Jelly, BENJAMIN U. HOLLENBACK, Esq., to MRS. ELIZABETH HOUSE, all of Philadelphia.

McDOWELL—FARIST.—On April 7, 1870, by Rev. Moses Ballou, Mr. LEWIS McDOWELL to MRS. SALLIE FARIST, of this city.

DIED.

COUNTRYMAN.—On the 12th instant, Mr. GEORGE COUNTRYMAN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M.; Franklin Lodge, No. 91, I. O. of O. F.; Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 6, R. of P.; Marion Hose Company, and the Employes of the City Gas Office, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Isaac Lower, No. 526 Queen street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Vault.

HEWES.—On the 13th instant, SALLIE S., wife of Harry W. Hewes, and eldest daughter of the late John C. and Mary Ann Kartscher.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1038 Pine street, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KILDUFFE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 11th instant, KATE E., only daughter of Dr. Robert and Ann C. Kilduffe.

Her friends and the friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 524 Spruce street. To proceed to St. Mary's Church.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LAGER BEER BREWERY, on FIFTH Street. This property is situated between Adams and Monroe streets, Wilmington, Delaware. The building is large and was erected for a brewery. The vaults are cut out of the solid rock. There is a good steam engine, with boilers; also tanks, vats, mills, etc. The lot is 173 feet on Monroe street, and 130 feet on Fifth. There is a garden 60 feet by 130 feet. This is a most desirable property. An excellent trade can be done in Wilmington and through Delaware and Maryland. The purchaser can have his own time for payment. Very little cash is required. An enterprising, skilful brewer can make a fortune in a short time. The brewery is supplied by the City Water Works with water from the Brandywine. This water is celebrated for its excellent qualities in the manufacture of ale and lager beer. There are at least forty beer saloons in the city of Wilmington. There is direct communication by railroad with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Lancaster, Kennett Square, West Chester, and with all the towns on the Peninsula, and by steamboat as well as rail with Philadelphia and New York. Wilmington possesses peculiar facilities for manufactures of all kinds, and this brewery offers a rare chance for a man with a small capital.

Apply to A. H. GRIMSHAW, Real Estate Agent, Nos. 2 and 4 West THIRD Street, Wilmington, Del.; or to M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 7 5 10t

A LARGE LOT OF GROUND, SUITABLE FOR manufacturing purposes or small houses, will be sold low, or exchanged, with some money, for city property. Address JAMES BOWMAN, No. 241 DOCK St., or No. 939 East CUMBERLAND St. 7 13 3t

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, 6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO LET—LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, NO. 3969 Spruce Street; lot 100x175 feet. Apply at No. 127 South THIRD Street. 7 14 3t

TO LET—HANDSOME DWELLING, TENTH Street, above Green, in good order. Apply No. 15 N. SECOND Street. 1t*

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locolitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL, FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

DRY GOODS.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT., and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

Lace Pointes from $4 to $55.
Lace Sacques from $10 to $25.
Thin Mixed Dress Goods.
Lawns, Percales and P. K's.
Black Hernanies and Grenadines.
Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits).
Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks.
Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS,

"AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,"

NORTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

2 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

ART EXHIBITION.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
AUTOTYPES,
SWISS PANORAMAS,
CHROMOS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
11 10rp ETC. ETC.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.

A large selection.

PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.

RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of (7 8 tfrp

Phætons,
Jenny Linds,
Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

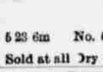
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

FURNITURE.



Furniture, Cheap Furniture,

at the lowest possible cash prices.

Walnut Book Shelves	$1.00
Marble-top Walnut Tables	6.75
Walnut Arm Hair Cloth Chairs	3.75
Hanging Hat Racks	5.00
Standing Hat Racks	17.00
Lounges, in reps or terry	6.50
Bed Lounges, in reps or terry	15.00
Cots, 3 feet wide	3.00
Cottage Bedsteads	3.75@4.25
Mattress, 3 feet wide	3.75

Also a great variety of Desks, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, etc., etc.

A great variety of goods suitable for churches, academies, schools, offices and residences.

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets.

7 1 1tuth6t Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FOR THE SUMMER.

To prevent Sunburn, Freckles, and to make the skin white and beautiful, use

Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine.

It is a sure remedy for mosquito bites, and is the best of all Toilet Soaps. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

6 30 thstu15trp No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MAY 30, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wender, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Day Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brelsh, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lorch, , Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery c
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Barr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 6 25 2m*

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT OAKINGTON, MD.,

Commencing TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, and continuing ten days.

Trains for Camp Ground will leave Philadelphia (Sunday excepted) at 8:30 and 11:45 A. M. and and 11:30 P. M.

Round trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

7 7 12t H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.

6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

This delightful summer resort is now open, and much improved. Trains leave Kensington 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Arrive at the Gap in less than five hours.

6 25 stuth1m* WM. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.

Board per day, $3:50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17:50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17:50; August, $21.

Open from June 1 to October 20. Address

6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.

WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.

First-class Hotel, with every requisite.

Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors

6 30 1m* W. D. WOOD, Proprietor.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

$17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABLISHMENT JOHN BOWER & CO. CURERS OF SUPERIOR

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

CIGARS.

BAKER'S

COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS,

Three for Twenty-five Cents.

Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.

COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,

6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

26 thstu1m 6 26 dim 7 26 thstu1m

BARR'S "CONSTITUTION HOUSE," CORNER ATLANTIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.

This well-known House is now open for the reception of guests. MRS. M. A. LEEDS, Late of Seaview House.

The bar will be under the superintendence of the late proprietor, and will be open in conjunction with the other part of the house.

7 9 stuthlm* HUGH BARR.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,

Located between United States Hotel and the beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BOARD REDUCED.

Open from June 1 to October 1.

6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.

A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot. Terms to suit.

7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 11m

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.

6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,

6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.

6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,

6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELLOWS' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.

6 11 2meod WM. M. CARPER, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.

6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,

6 11 3m Proprietor.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST

SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key,

SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken at faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. Wm. A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

WINES.

URBANA WINE COMPANY'S

Imperial Champagne,

RICH, FRUITY, AND FRAGRANT,

Made after the French method, and superior to any other American Wine, for sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE TABLE CLARETS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WASHING MACHINES.

TO THE DOUBTFUL.

Bring some soiled clothing on any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and we will prove to you that the

KING WASHER

Will do the work well and quickly.

We will sell them payable in easy instalments.

We are agents for the RELIANCE WRINGERS, the easiest to work in the market. [5 5 thstu3mrp

J. H. COYLE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Wooden Ware, Yarns, Etc.,

No. 516 MARKET STREET.

Agents wanted for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

LOST.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, marked with an enamelled star in jet and a cross below. A suitable reward will be paid if the finder will leave it at the dry goods store No. 916 Chesnut street, or should he desire to keep it, he can purchase its mate for a fair consideration at the above address. 7 12 3t

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.

Terms, $4 50 per day, or $23 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,

6 28tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, for the summer, $3:50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar.

5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.

6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,

6 30 1m* Proprietors.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,

6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.

6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9stuth93t

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS, FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS.

PLEASURE TRAVELLERS

For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the

9:45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,

Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philada.,

Or by taking the 3:20 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there over night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.

Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9:45 A. M. train, and return to Philadelphia the same evening.

Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

Passengers to Williamsport by the 9:45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route.

Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.

Tickets for sale at No. 811 Chesnut street, No. 105 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

E. K. HYNDMAN,

Master of Transportation.

JAMES A. DINKEY,

7 8 1mrp General Ticket Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE FOR

SUMMER TOURISTS TO

Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Watkins' Glen, the Great Lakes, and the West.

Also to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys.

Novelty, Comfort, Speed and Fine Scenery are the attractions of this route.

The attention of Summer Tourists is asked to this new and attractive route, passing through the varied scenery of the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys, offering Comfortable Cars, Excellent Hotels and Rapid Transit to the numerous points of interest named above.

FIVE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

At 7:35 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 3:20 P. M. and 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted),

FROM PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION, Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

Tickets for BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS and the WEST may be obtained at Office, No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at MANN'S NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAGGAGE EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

AN AFRICAN POET.

Francis A. Boyd, "the African poet," who was born at Lexington, Missouri, has now nearly ready for press a poetical history of the late war, from the fall of Sumter to the death of Abraham Lincoln, and comprising upwards of two thousand lines. It is entitled "Columbiana, or the North Star." The following is a part of the introductory to the poem:—

Now Freedom, on her antique car,
At Cheops, left the Pyramid,
And Israel loud proclaimed afar
Her conquests yet in ages hid.

In diaphanic science dawn,
To seraph music softly singing,
She moved in shining glory on,
With cherub forms around her winging.

Beneath the brazen Afric's skies,
Egyptian thraldom stood in view,
On Freedom's car was Enterprise,
Stern at his post and firmly true.

But Pharoah's armies braved the storm,
The tide of Freedom there to check;
Ezekiel's creature crushed his form,
He, prostrate, fell a quiv'ring wreck,

Her train passed through th' Egyptian sea,
Seeking the land of "Corn and Wine;"
Gaining the land of heav'n's free,
She made the em'rald valleys shine.

Departing thence, with songs of peace,
The charming warbler ravished Greece.
In glory bright she hailed the fane
Of Isabella, Queen of Spain;

And thence the wise Columbus bore
Out to this wild West Indian shore—
She lifted here to ether skies
Our Hodiernal enterprise.

The senile savage raised his head
'Gainst Progress! Science struck him dead.
Next Slavery, in its sternest form,
Arched o'er the way, withstood the storm;
But Progress rushed and thundered loud,
The monster 'neath the pressure bowed.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

LAND GRANTS IN AID OF POPULAR EDUCATION—WHAT THE STATES HAVE RECEIVED.

From the annual report of Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the year ending June 30, 1869, we take the following:—

In regard to the endowment of educational institutions by the Government, very little difficulty seems to have been experienced by our fathers. They assumed, without question, that a government, as the organ of society, enjoys the right and is vested with the power to meet this social necessity. No member of the Continental Congress seems to have raised the question in the discussions upon the provision in the noble ordinance of March 20, 1785, the nucleus of the present public land system, by which section 16 of every township was set apart for the endowment of public schools. This policy at once met with enthusiastic approval from the public, and was tacitly incorporated into the American system as one of its fundamental organic ideas. It has become part and parcel of every democratic movement in the Old World, and is repudiated only by parties and interests allied with reactionary despotism, both political and ecclesiastical.

This reservation of a section, or one mile square, of six hundred and forty acres, in each township, for the support of public schools, was specially provided for in the organization of each new State and Territory up to the time of the admission of Oregon, in which instance the policy was inaugurated of duplicating the quantity, section 36, as well as section 16, being granted "in place," or, where covered by prior adverse rights, indemnified elsewhere by selection from unsold public land made by authority of the State interested. This increased donation was repeated in the admission of each subsequent State except West Virginia, which had no public lands within her limits.

For the endowment of educational institutions of a higher grade, at least two townships, embracing seventy-two sections, have been granted to each new State. Special grants have also been made to private enterprises. The fruits of this enlightened liberality are seen in the elevated tone of even our pioneer civilization.

By act of July 2, 1862, our educational endowment system was enlarged by the donation to each State of thirty thousand acres of public land for each Senator and Representative to which it was entitled under the apportionment of 1860, for the support of colleges, for the cultivation of agricultural and mechanical science and art. From the able report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Missouri for 1868 is taken the following account of the actual disposal of several of the State quotas under this grant, having been compiled from correspondence with the State authorities:—

Massachusetts received 360,000 acres, which were sold for $236,307. Of the income derivable from this fund, two-thirds are devoted to an agricultural college located at Amherst, and the other third to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

North Carolina received scrip to the amount of 270,000 acres, upon which, at the date of the correspondence, nothing had been realized. The scrip had been sold, but under such circumstances that the trustees of the university to whom it was granted declined to receive the proceeds. If the act under which the sale was made should not be invalidated, the university will realize $135,000, a sum insufficient for the support of an agricultural institution.

New Jersey had sold her 210,000 acres for $110,000; this, being insufficient to maintain a separate institution, was added to the endowment of Rutgers College and Scientific School.

Indiana had received $200,000 for her 390,000 acres, a sum inadequate to the establishment of a separate institution, which will require additional endowment from the State.

West Virginia had a grant of 150,000 acres, for which she received $85,000. No institution as yet established.

Kansas seems to have disposed of her 90,000 acres on unusually advantageous terms, realizing $360,000, which, if judiciously managed, will, it is thought, support a college.

Minnesota was still more fortunate, receiving $600,000 for 120,000 acres, constituting a respectable endowment for a college.

Michigan had sold but a small proportion of her 240,000 acres, holding it at $2·50 per acre. It was proposed to reduce the price so as to secure an early sale of the land, with the expectation of realizing some $500,000. The college that had received the endowment had, at the date of the correspondence, been for eleven years in successful operation.

Connecticut had sold land scrip representing 180,000 acres for $130,000, which was invested in State bonds at 6 per cent., the annual proceeds, $8100, being annually paid over to Yale College for the support of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Kentucky realized $165,000 for her 330,000 acres. Her agricultural college is part of the State University. It is fully organized, and has 250 students.

Illinois has sold a part of her 480,000 acres for $250,192·50, and it was hoped the disposal of the remainder, unsold, would augment the sum to a large endowment. The college is a separate institution.

Ohio had sold 629,920 acres for $342,456·80. The proceeds had been invested at 6 per cent. per annum, but no plan of organization had been determined upon.

Wisconsin had devoted her 240,000 acres to an agricultural department of the State University. It had not been disposed of, but promised to realize a respectable endowment. The people of the county wherein the institution is located had given $40,000 in furtherance of the enterprise. An experimental farm was part of the investment.

Pennsylvania had received for her 780,000 acres $439,186·80. The State had given $150,000 in addition, yet the united sum was thought insufficient to maintain the college, which is a separate institution.

Iowa located 240,000 acres of scrip within her own limits, and the plans of sale and lease have both been followed, the latter being preferred. The lands selected are valued at $480,000. The college is located upon a farm of six hundred and forty acres, with buildings valued at $111,000.

Maryland from the sale of 210,000 acres realized but $105,000. This was assigned to an agricultural college already in existence, yielding an income of $6000. The Secretary of State, after expressing doubt of its sufficiency to support a separate institution, adds:—"But the best agriculturists and educators are dissatisfied. The prophecy is that the State will sink $100,000 and that the college will go under. It cannot thrive as a purely agricultural school."

California's quota under this grant is 150,000 acres. It was proposed therewith to found at Oakland "the college of agriculture, mining, and mechanic arts," part of the State University to be located at this place.

Missouri received a grant of 330,000 acres, but many of the selections being double-minimum land on the line of the South Pacific Railroad, it was reduced in quantity to 280,000 acres. A year previous these selections were estimated at the value of $336,000, but according to the estimate of the State register, this estimate had risen 25 per cent. by June 15, 1869, on account of the general rise in value of lands along the line of the railroad.

New York received under the grant scrip representing 990,000 acres. The entire proceeds of this munificent gift were appropriated to Cornell University, at Ithaca, upon several conditions, among which the most important were that Ezra Cornell should give to the institution $500,000, and that one student from each of the one hundred and twenty-eight assembly districts should be educated free of expense for tuition, such students being designated by a competitive examination on a plan laid down in the act. Mr. Cornell has donated not only the $500,000 required, but also two hundred acres of land, the Jewell collection of geology and palæontology, which had cost him $10,000, and $25,000 in subsequent donations. Besides all this, Mr. Cornell had invested $300,000 in purchasing the scrip and in locating the lands of the university. He had previously erected in Ithaca, at a cost of nearly $100,000, a free public library, with large halls and lecture rooms, affording extensive supplementary accommodations to the institution.

The failure of many of the States to realize a competent endowment from the bounty of Congress may be attributed to hasty and inconsiderate disposal. Those States which still hold their lands either on lease or awaiting the rise of the market, bid fair to receive adequate means for the support of their agricultural colleges. The benefits even of the most unpromising of these enterprises, however, amply justify the expenditure.

In 1860 the entire number of educational establishments in the United States was 113,006, with 148,742 teachers and 5,417,880 pupils; the annual income was $33,990,482. Of these aggregates 445 were collegiate institutions with 54,969 students. The academies and other schools not designated as public schools numbered 6636, with 455,559 pupils. The number of public schools was 106,915, with 4,917,552 pupils. The aggregate number of public libraries was 27,730, embracing 13,386,379 volumes. The extension and perfection of our educational system have kept in advance of even our wonderful increase in population und physical resources. It is not directed by any overpowering interest to the promotion of selfish ends. It is controlled and directed by the people themselves. Intelligence is at a high premium in every free State, and is ample security for the faithful execution of this popular power.

Rigid disciplinarians bewail the lack of symmetry with which these popular efforts are conducted, but true wisdom teaches us to delay the formation of a complete system of American education until our experience shall have developed the true elements and necessities of the work.

Inasmuch as no general enumeration has been made since the census of 1860, it is impossible to procure aggregates representing the present status of educational enterprise in this country. A few items, selected from the school reports of the public-land States, will serve to illustrate at once the wonderful advance in the educational work of the nation, and the influence of the public land system in its promotion.

The commissioner of common schools for the State of Ohio, in his report of the school year ending August 31, 1868, shows that there were 1,019,192 youths between the ages of five and twenty-one years entitled to the benefits of the common school system, being an increase of 23,942, or two and a half per cent. upon the previous report. The total value of school-houses and grounds in the same year was $10,330,097, being an increase of $1,257,654 over the value in 1867. The whole number of schools in 1868 was 11,783, an increase of 44; pupils enrolled, 731,772, an increase of 27,005; average daily attendance, 411,721, increase 13,235; teachers, 21,592; increase 24.

In summing up results of the enlightened and beneficent legislation of the National Government in this respect, it is ascertained that the aggregate endowments in the cause of education are:—

	Acres.
For common schools	67,983,914
For universities	1,082,880
In virtue of the agricultural and mechanic college grant	9,510,000
Total	78,576,794
If the third grant above referred to be extended to the eleven Territories when admitted as States, and on the basis of two Senators and one Representative each, the agricultural and mechanic college grant would receive an increase of	990,000
Making the princely endowment by Congress in the cause of education of	79,566,794

acres, or 124,323 square miles—a larger surface than the united areas of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and all the surrounding islands in the English seas.

A BALLOON DUEL.—Perhaps the most remarkable duel ever fought took place in 1808. It was peculiarly French in its tone, and could hardly have occurred under any other than a French state of society. M. de Grandpre and M. le Pique had a quarrel, arising out of jealousy concerning a lady engaged at the Imperial Opera, one Mad'lle Trevit. They agreed to fight a duel to settle their respective claims; and in order that the heat of angry passion should not interfere with the polished elegance of the proceeding, they postponed the duel for a month—the lady agreeing to bestow her smiles on the survivor of the two, if the other was killed; or, at all events, this was inferred by the two men, if not actually expressed. The duellists were to fight in the air. Two balloons were constructed precisely alike. On the day denoted, De Grandpre and his second entered the car of one balloon, Le Pique and his second that of the other; it was in the garden of the Tuileries amid an immense concourse of spectators. The gentlemen were to fire, not at each other, but at each other's balloons, in order to bring them down by the escape of gas, and as pistols might hardly have served for this purpose, each aeronaut took a blunderbuss in his car. At a given signal the ropes that retained the cars were cut, and the balloons ascended. The wind was moderate, and kept the balloons at about their original distance of eighty yards apart. When about half a mile above the surface of the earth, a preconcerted signal for firing was given. M. le Pique fired but missed. M. de Grandpre fired and sent a ball through Le Pique's balloon. The balloon collapsed, the car descended with frightful rapidity, and Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces. De Grandpre continued his ascent triumphantly, and terminated his aerial voyage successfully at a distance of seven leagues from Paris.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Land Grant Bonds

Are obligations of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by all the lands which they received from the Government, amounting to about 12,000,000 acres.

The total amount of the land grant mortgage is

$10,400,000.

Between July 28, 1869, and July 1, 1870, the Union Pacific Railroad Company sold 181,462 32-100 acres for $834,091·03, being an average price of $4·60 per acre.

The Company have received $521,000 land grant bonds in payment for land sold, and they have destroyed the $521,000 bonds, and have reduced the amount of the bonds to that extent. The Union Pacific Railroad hold obligations of settlers amounting to $243,745·08, secured by the land purchased by them, which is also pledged to the redemption of the land grant bonds. Should the sales of land continue as above, the whole issue of land grant bonds will be retired and cancelled within ten (10) years.

The Union Pacific Railroad land grant bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, April and October. Run for twenty (20) years. For sale at $785 each.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are the General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 21 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

55 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 1m

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & DUNL

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tfsp PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000,

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS,

No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

COMMERCIAL AGENTS,

No. 54 PINE STREET,

6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

ALSO,

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

26 PHILADELPHIA

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

ESTATE

OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 8-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 98¾ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 10½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.

M. THOMAS & SONS,
Auctioneers.

6 27 mth 1827

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm5

THE OIL REGIONS.

New Strikes at Parker's Landing—Daily Production of the Parker and Lawrenceburg Fields—New Wells at Other Points.

THE PARKER FIELD.

From the Lawrenceburg Independent.

The Charles Hewins well is a new strike on the Conley farm, which has been pumping for some two weeks, producing about eight barrels per day. This well is owned by Charles Hewins and others, of York State.

The Continental, on land of D. S. Allen, about one and a half miles west of Foxton, is a new well, struck last week, and is now being tested, with twenty feet of sand and a good show of oil. This well is owned by R. P. Crawford and others of Kittanning.

The McClintock well, on Bear creek, near the old furnace site, has been down and pumping since Monday last, but has thus far failed to pump oil. We are told that the sand rock presented an excellent appearance, and owners and others counted on a good well. There may be something wrong with the pumping apparatus, and the well may yet prove good. The McClintock is located not far from the Parsons well, which is a good one.

The Anna well, on Lease No. 11, Conley farm, has been down and pumping for some time, yielding some fifteen barrels per day. This well is owned by Jennings, Brown, Moorhead, Gillespie, of Armstrong county, and others.

The Moorhead well is a new strike, on the Conley farm, which makes a good start, and is now pumping twenty barrels per day. This well is owned by Brown and Jennings, of Brady's Bend, and others.

LAWRENCEBURG.

The Rockingham well, in Lawrenceburg, owned by John H. Haines, of Brady's Bend, and others, was sunk several weeks ago, partly through the third sand, and the tools stuck therein so tight that it was found impossible to extricate them. The rig has been removed and a new hole commenced. This is the first case of the kind we have heard of in this region.

The tools have not yet been extricated from the well south of the log house, on Washington street, in Lawrenceburg; but workmen are still laboring away at them with the hope of eventually being successful.

The Cornplanter well, the engine-house of which was burned some time since, continues to flow about forty barrels per day. A new boiler has been attached to the engine, the engine fixed up, an engine-house erected, and everything is now in readiness for pumping; but those having charge of the well consider it best to permit it to continue to flow.

The product of Parker and Lawrenceburg daily is held at 3000 barrels.

AT OTHER POINTS.

The Venango *Spectator* says:—The Vincent Family well, located on the hill above the Point, was torpedoed about ten days ago, but did not work to the satisfaction of the operators. The tubing and sucker rods were drawn several times without any good results, but on Saturday evening it commenced of its own accord and flowed a considerable amount of oil. On Monday pumping was resumed, and it commenced throwing oil in large quantities, and is now yielding from twenty to twenty-five barrels of oil per day. We are informed that $18,000 was offered for the well and refused.

The following items we clip from the Petroleum Centre *Record:*—

A new well was struck on the bluff territory of the Blood farm about six o'clock Wednesday evening, which started up at the rate of fifty barrels per day, which was kept up until the head was pumped off. Thursday it was yielding from ten to fifteen barrels, which will probably be its production. Owned by Messrs. Freeman and Blood.

A new well was struck on the Huidekoper tract, near Shamburg, on Wednesday, which is said to be yielding fully one hundred barrels per day. This tract adjoins the tract owned by our townsmen, Messrs. Arnold and Phinney. The striking of this well will add largely to the value of their property for all purposes.

PRODIGAL SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

Returned Emigrants from South America—Destitution and Poverty.

The arrival of a United States steamer at a Southern port with a number of returned American exiles or emigrants on board has been reported by telegraph in these columns. From the Charleston *Courier* of the 11th instant we gather the following details:—

The United States steam ship of war Quinnebaug, Commander E. Barrett, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from St. Thomas, in thirteen days. The Quinnebaug originally left New York, August 31, 1867, and is now returning home after a full three years cruise in the Brazilian or South Atlantic Squadron.

The chief feature of interest connected with the arrival of the vessel is the presence on board of a number of those unfortunate emigrants who, at the close of the war, were induced to leave their homes with a view of bettering their shattered fortunes. There are on board the vessel thirty-four persons, men, women, and children, who left the South at the close of the war, and whom Commander Barrett found at Pernambuco and Para in a destitute and starving condition. They were taken on board and furnished with transportation to the nearest United States port, by order of the President of the United States. Their forlorn condition should be a terrible warning to those who are looking to emigration. They will be disembarked to-day, and will be furnished with transportation to their homes. Dr. Lebby, the Health Officer of the Port, Rev. W. B. Yates, and the officers of the vessel have been unceasing in their efforts to provide for their comfort. The officers and the crew of the vessel have subscribed $200 for the purpose of relieving their wants, and as these unfortunate people belong to our own sunny South, they have a peculiar claim on our charity.

We are informed by the captain that he left thirty-seven persons and three families at Pernambuco and four or five families at Para, who are also in a starving and destitute condition, but who were detained by the Brazilian Government refusing to grant them the necessary passports. This fact will be promptly reported at Washington, and the steps necessary to free these persons taken at once.

The following are the names of the passengers on board:—

Francois Vautrot, Mrs. F. Vautrot, Louis Vautrot, Joseph Sibille, Mrs. J. Sibille, Lou Sibille, Emilie Sibille, Victor Hugo Sibille, Joseph Sibille, Jr., Josiah Johnson, Mrs. J. Johnson, Lou Johnson, Josiah Johnson, Jr., Leora Johnson, William Johnson, Solomon Johnson, Mrs. S. Johnson, Solomon Johnson, Jr., Emilia Johnson, Helen Johnson, Mrs. W. MacNett, Horace Andres MacNett, Thurston Andres MacNett, Hilaire Andres MacNett, Early Andres MacNett, Mary Andres MacNett, Mrs. Desire Arraud, Mrs. Dr. Drouhin, and Anna Drouhin—all from St. Laundry Parish, Louisiana; William MacNett of Virginia; Margaret Joiner, Mary Jane Joiner, Priscilla Joiner, and Jocilla Joiner—all of Mobile, Alabama. The Joiner family were taken on board at Para.

—The agricultural societies of France are organizing an international congress of agriculturalists to be held in France next year. It promises to be an interesting affair.

—Eleven Catholic prelates, twenty-nine deacons, and one hundred and thirty priests have sent in a strong remonstrance to the Russian Government against the substitution of the Russian for the Latin language in the ritual.

—The sponge fishery at the island of Rhodes has been so greatly facilitated by the use of the skaphender or diving machine, of which 200 are now in use on the coast, that the price of the article is very rapidly falling.

—The Swedish fleet, now ready for immediate service—twelve vessels, with sixty-five guns, including four monitors—costing 7,870,000 rixdalers, and eleven coast vessels, with fifteen guns, and costing 1,172,000 rixdalers.

—There is some talk of remodelling the construction of railroad cars in France on the plan of those now used in Switzerland, an improvement that would require a recasting of all the rolling iron work on the French railways.

—The Norwegian steamers now running direct between Christiania and Havre are bringing consignments of fine northern fish preserved in ice, which reach Paris in perfect condition in three days from the point of shipment.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA B. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 8 24t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 5:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:30 &	6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:25 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington. 1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7¼, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M. The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 6¼, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¼, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¼, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 6¼, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6¾ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:46 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A.M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't,

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12 30, 2:30, 5 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SEVENTH N. Y. REGIMENT.

Their Visit to Cape May—A Fine Reception Here—A Warm March and a Fine Banquet—The Notables who Accompany Them—The History of the Visit, Etc.

To-day the long-expected visitors arrived. For months past our military circles have been agitated over the news that the famous 7th Regiment of New York was to visit our city. When the first intimation was made all hands were anxious to provide an escort, and each regiment vied with the other to add eclat to the occasion. Lieutenant-Colonel Harmanus Neff, of the 2d Regiment, National Guard, at once tendered the use of his armory to the visitors, and offered to do all in his power for them. But the 7th had other friends, through whose exertions a resolution was passed through both branches of Councils, extending to them the hospitalities of the city.

Mayor Fox, however, with wisdom that is now commendable, although misunderstood at the time, promptly vetoed the same, and in his veto message suggested that the matter be taken in hand by some of our noted citizens. A meeting was then called, and such men as Jay Cooke, A. H. Drexel, Joseph F. Tobias, and others taking part, soon made assurance doubly sure that the regiment of New York city would be offered such a reception as would bring no discredit upon the City of Brotherly Love. Several adjourned meetings were held, at which the monetary matters were all arranged. Meantime Major-General Charles M. Prevost, of the First Division of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, was not idle. Colonel Clark, of the 7th, had visited this city, and the two veterans being thus thrown together soon fixed up the matter of escort. General Prevost picked from the division two of its best regiments, the 1st and 4th, and ordered them to act in the capacity named. Both of them were much pleased with the honor conferred, and have for two weeks past been making active preparations for the event. And now a word for the 7th. Considerable has been said pro and con, and some dissatisfaction has existed, principally all owing to disappointment.

Certain officers who desired to display their commands on the occasion were somewhat miffed at not having been chosen, and of course communicated their displeasure to their subordinates, but now happily all this has been settled. The 7th, as is well known, is composed of some of the first men of New York, merchants, lawyers, men of wealth and, we might add, men of renown, for during the "late unpleasantness" as Nasby would say, the 7th furnished many valuable and efficient officers.

It is true, there are some *bulls* amongst them, but yet they are not to be set down as a set of bullies, nor need any trouble be anticipated from the growling of the *bears*, but, on the contrary, we can assure our lady readers, and especially those at Cape May, that the bruins are all dancers. The regulations of the 7th conform with those of the regular army: all is discipline, and the lawyer, merchant, broker, etc., when on a turnout with his pet regiment, is just as subservient as any member of Uncle Sam's frontier guard; and it is just from such a course that the 7th has gained its renown. The following order is an example of the manner in which things are done:—

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW YORK, July 5, 1870.

1. This circular is issued for the information and government of the officers and members of this regiment during its excursion to Philadelphia and Cape May.

2. The regiment will leave New York on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July. Roll-call of companies at 6½ A. M. Leave Jersey City by rail at 8 A. M.; reach Philadelphia at 11½ A. M.; lunch at the Continental Hotel; parade and review at 4 P. M.; after parade the regiment will be received and entertained by the citizens of Philadelphia; leave Philadelphia for Cape May at 8 P. M., and reach that city at 11 P. M. Friday, July 15—Dress parade and review at 4 P. M.; at 9 P. M. a reception and ball to the regiment by the citizens and visitors at Cape May. Saturday, July 16—Leave Cape May at 9 A. M. and reach New York at 4 P. M.

3. The assessment upon officers and members for expenses will be collected on the train between New York and Philadelphia.

4. Each non-commissioned officer and private will be required to carry in his knapsack the fatigue jacket and cap, at least two pairs of white pants and gloves, paste for cleaning belts, and the necessary change of underclothing. Commissioned officers will be allowed each one valise or its equivalent, which must be plainly marked, and which, together with the baggage of the band and drum corps, must be delivered to the Quartermaster Sergeant, or to the Armorer, at the armory, before 9 P. M. of Wednesday, July 13.

5. One servant will be allowed to each company, one to the commissioned officers of each company, and one to each officer of the field and staff. All servants must present to the quartermaster at 8 P. M., Wednesday, July 13th, at the armory, written evidence that they have been duly employed, and will receive their tickets for transportation.

6. Commandants of companies will arrange for the proper rolling of the overcoats of their men, and will particularly notice that the uniforms and equipments of their commands are in perfect order.

7. As the trains which convey this regiment to and from Philadelphia and Cape May are exclusively for the use of this regiment, no persons in citizen's dress will be allowed on said trains without a pass from the proper authority.

8. The battalion drill ordered for July 7 is designed expressly for practice in marching in column and in the forms of dress parade and review, and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and member intending to participate in the excursion to Philadelphia and Cape May should be present.

By order of Colonel EMMONS CLARK.
Louis Fitzgerald, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

The arrangements for the reception have all been completed, and just here we desire to say a word or two for that indefatigable worker, Major Joseph F. Tobias. No man has done more to advance the interests of the Pennsylvania militia than he, and ever since this matter has been broached Major Tobias has been working like a beaver. The expenses that will be incurred have been provided for, and through his energy and tact, the many little details have all been satisfactorily arranged, and we hope that in the success of the affair he will have at least some gratification for the time and means devoted by him to this object. On their arrival in Camden the 7th were tendered a salute by Battery B of the New Jersey National Guard. They at once took the boat, and landing at Walnut street wharf were taken in charge by a delegation of citizens and marched up Walnut to Third, up Third to Chesnut, and up Chesnut to the Continental. On passing the Mayor's office a marching salute was paid that official, notwithstanding his veto. After bath and luncheon at the hotel, the formal escort will take place, with reference to which the following orders have been issued:—

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REGIMENT INFANTRY, GRAY RESERVES, PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.—Circular—

I. The column of escort for the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will form at 3:15 P. M., on the 14th instant, on Broad street, right resting on Chesnut street, facing west, at which point that command will be received.

II. The following will be the order of formation:—1st Regiment Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Dale Benson; 4th Regiment Infantry, Col. A. J. Sellers.

III. The 7th Regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark, will move in the centre.

IV. The route will be to Arch, thence to Twelfth, thence to Columbia avenue, thence to Broad, to Chesnut, where the column will be dismissed. A review by the Governor, Major-General Charles M. Prevost, and the Mayor of the city, will take place at the southwest corner of Broad and Jefferson streets, from a stand erected opposite the residence of Francis Blackburne, Jr., Esq.

V. The staff will assemble at the City Armory at 2:30 P. M. JAMES W. LATTA, Colonel Commanding Escort.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH REGIMENT N. G. OF PA.—PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1870.—I. In obedience to Special Orders No. 7, from headquarters 3d Brigade, of 30th ult., this regiment will parade for escort duty to the 7th regiment N. G. S. N. Y., on its arrival in this city on the 14th instant.

II. The regiment will assemble, fully equipped (officers in summer uniform), field and staff mounted, on Thursday afternoon, 14th instant, at 2½ o'clock, at the City Arsenal.

By command of Colonel A. J. Sellers.
CHARLES H. KRETSCHMAR, Lieutenant and Acting-Adjutant.

The 7th Regiment will not, when it can be avoided, march by the flank: they adhere to the old system of platoon formation. The streets of our city are generally too narrow for a display of front, and the many obstacles to be encountered on the march renders the progress of troops tedious and very unsatisfactory in the way of display.

At 6 o'clock they will be tendered a complimentary banquet at the Continental, got up in Messrs. Kingsley & Co.'s best style, and at 9 o'clock they will leave for Cape May.

To-morrow the 7th will be reviewed on Congress Hall lawn by General Meade and Governor Randolph, of New Jersey.

In the evening a grand reception ball will be given at the Stockton House, at which the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, with their respective staffs, will be present. Col. James Fisk, Jr., of the New York 9th Regiment, accompanied by a majority of his officers, in full uniform, and attended by the regimental band, will also put in an appearance.

Colonel Fisk, Governor Hoffman and staff, of New York, and Mayor Hall, will proceed to the island in the Colonel's famous steamboat, the Plymouth Rock.

The regiment will be quartered at the Stockton House, but will nevertheless pitch tents and camp therein. Graffula's Band and drum corps of thirty men accompany them. The citizens along the route above published are requested to display their bunting and *not to sprinkle the streets*, as dust is much preferrable to slippery cobble-stones.

WATER AT WORK.

Bedford Street Subjected to a Bath—The Mission Paving the Way for Godliness by Cleanliness—The Free Baths Opened and in Full Blast.

Cleanliness has been reckoned next to godliness, but the Rev. John D. Long, the indefatigable missionary of the Bedford Street Mission, regards the two terms as synonymous, especially when he has to deal with the scum and offscouring of the district in which his labors are carried on. So for six weeks past he has been energetically at work in the effort to establish appliances for cleaning the bodies of the riff-raff, at the same time that an effort is made to cleanse their hearts.

Free baths on an extensive scale presented the only possible chance of accomplishing this desirable object. Councils were appealed to for help, and were considerate enough to appropriate $500 for the purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Police Committee, which has general charge of the erection of the public baths.

Yesterday the bathing appliances were completed and turned over by the committee to the mission, the Water Department making a free gift of the aqueous fluid required. The baths are located in the building No. 617 Alaska street, adjoining the Mission House. There are two large tanks, one about sixteen and the other about twelve feet square, and each has depth enough for four feet of water, but it is the intention to allow only two feet to accumulate to avoid the risk of drowning any of the smaller human fry who are going through the scouring process.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an eager crowd of Bedford street denizens gathered in the neighborhood of the Mission House to inaugurate the bathing season. It was made up of all sorts and sizes, the unclean predominating very properly, but the comparatively cleanly not being altogether absent. Women and girls were given preference, for Bedford street is not oblivious to the amenities and courtesies of the civilized world, and on the first day of the season they alone were permitted to dive into the depths of the tanks. The distinction of sex, however, was the only one made, and whites and blacks were alike permitted to rub off some of the accumulation of loam upon their persons. Between 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 9 in the evening, 125 persons were accommodated, a very fair beginning. The two tanks are of sufficient capacity to bathe at least 500 different persons in a single day, or 3000 per week. The hours during which the baths are open are from 9 o'clock in the morning to 12 noon, from 2 to 6 in the afternoon, and from 8 to 9 in the evening, and females are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the alternate days being reserved for males. As yet the Mission is in possession of but a limited stock of such bathing dresses as are almost absolutely necessary for the use of the women and girls at least, and donations of materials or old bathing dresses will be thankfully received at the Mission House.

The free use of these baths will be a blessed thing for the whole Bedford street district, and will tend more than anything else towards staying the ravages of the relapsing fever and ultimately eradicating all traces of it. The epidemic is fairly in hand now, the number of cases under treatment at the Municipal Hospital being reported yesterday at 108, a decrease of four within two days. During yesterday there were but four new cases unearthed. The general condition of the neighborhood has been radically improved since the task was commenced, but much still remains to be done, and among other things another universal whitewashing process will be required before the summer is over. Several decided improvements are now in progress. A sewer is being constructed on Alaska or Bedford street, from Sixth to Seventh, and is almost completed. The cobble-stones on Seventh street from Lombard to South have also been taken up and are being relaid, a ceremony that was much needed. It is desirable that this work shall be finished as soon as possible, as the street in its present condition affords opportunities for stagnant water to accumulate; but the laborers are hard at work to-day and will soon perfect their job. Another noticeable improvement has been the erection of several public fountains for the refreshment of man and beast in the locality. One of these is at the corner of Sixth and South, another at Seventh and Lombard, another at Seventh and Alaska, another at Seventh and Fitzwater, another on Hurst street, and still another at the corner of Baker and Spafford streets. These fountains were constructed by the Philadelphia Fountain Society, of which Dr. Wilson C. Swann is President, and are duly appreciated by the parched creatures who are making constant use of them, however they may be frowned upon by those who prefer to have the thirsty drink their ardent liquids.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF A PATENT-RIGHT.—Mr. H. Mansfield, the agent of the manufacturer of the Sicilian Hair Renewer, arrived in this city a few weeks ago and preferred a charge of infringement of the patent-right for the same against the firm of R. P. Hall & Co., of this city. The particulars of the case as represented by him are as follows:—Some five years since Hall & Co. had their factory at Nashua, N. H., and for $30,000 disposed of their interest in the manufactory of the Renewer to a Mr. Gilles, who has been carrying on the business ever since. Some time ago it was found that the same article was being manufactured elsewhere, hence Mr. Mansfield's visit to Philadelphia. The office of the concern here was at No. 434 North Third street, and the firm was discovered to consist of Messrs. Hall, Worcester & Small. Detectives Lukens, Tryen, and Levy were entrusted with the matter. Finding that the party lived at Vineland, N. J., these gentlemen, by some artifice known to themselves, succeeded in getting the entire party in the city this morning and took them into custody. Yesterday a lot of the goods were shipped to St. Johns and Halifax. The prisoners claim that they were not interfering with the patent-right, as they were shipping the Renewer out of the United States. They will have a hearing at the Central Station at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE BROOKS WOULD-BE ASSASSINS.—Neil McLaughlin, one of the three now serving out a term of imprisonment for the attempted assassination of Revenue Detective James J. Brooks, died last night, at 9 o'clock, in the Eastern Penitentiary. The prisoner has been suffering a long time from consumption, and it is thought that the close confinement to which he has been subjected has hastened his death.

SHOT BY AN INSANE LAD.—About 9¼ o'clock this morning Fanny Vansciver, aged two years, residing at No. 967 Otsego street, was accidentally shot in the neck by an insane lad, aged ten years, named Frank Balbeck, while playing with a revolver.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA ROBBERS.—Yesterday, shortly after the notice of robbery and safe-blowing at the office of S. D. Hall & Co., at Fifty-fifth street and Lancaster avenue, which occurred on Tuesday night, Detectives Fletcher and Gorden arrested a man named Warren Emanuel at his residence in this city. On him was found $250 in money, some of which has been identified by the Messrs. Hall as their property. On him was also recovered a lot of iron pins which are used for the purpose of giving greater leverage to crowbars. These articles exactly fitted the crowbar now in the possession of the detectives, and which was left behind by the thieves. In addition, the clothing which he had worn on that night was wet, showing that he had ran through the oat field mentioned by Mr. Hunter, a neighbor of the Halls, who gave chase to the robbers. He is also believed to have been one of the party from the fact that during the chase one of the thieves turned on Mr. Hunter and fired two shots, and on Emanuel was found a revolver with two barrels empty. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

SHARP'S IMPROVED PROPELLER WHEEL.—A new propeller wheel, invented by Colonel C. Sharp, of Sharp's rifle fame, has just been tested with success on the Colonel's yacht Alio. This propeller is peculiarly suited to the navigation of canals, shallow rivers, and sounds, although it is equally well adapted for large ships. The old submerged propelier wheel is liable to be continually clogged and disabled by sea-weeds, grass, or by a rope or hawser becoming jammed between it and the stern-post. The new propeller invented by Colonel Sharp is exempt from any such mishaps. The shaft and hub are above water, and are always accessible in the same manner as side wheels. There are a number of novel features in the construction of the propeller, which add greatly to its efficiency, and its many superiorities over the old submerged wheels have been amply demonstrated by the experiments on board the Alio, and there can scarcely be a doubt that it will eventually supersede them entirely.

"THE EDUCATIONAL GAZETTE" enters upon its third volume in the shape of a handsome weekly of eight pages, instead of as a monthly. The *Educational Gazette*, under the editorship of Mr. M. Laird Simons, has taken a high position among the educational publications of the day. As a weekly its interest and influence will be much increased. The current number contains a portrait and sketch of Dickens, with appropriate quotations from his writings, as well as a variety of other valuable original and selected articles on educational, literary, and scientific subjects. Published by C. H. Turner & Co., No. 415 Locust street.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—John Barnell, of Boston, Massachusetts, appeared at the Central Station this morning and preferred the charge of larceny against Emma Peterson. It seems that John passed the night with Emma in the house of a fellow named Bleyles, on Bay street, below Sixth, and prior to returning had tied $450 in one of his garments for safety. On awaking this morning, he found not only Emma gone, but the garment containing the money also missing. The matter was placed in the hands of the detectives. Bleyer has been arrested and held for a further hearing.

THE IRON MOULDERS.—The convention reassembled this morning and considered a number of claims made by different unions throughout the country.

The Committee on Claims reported that there was $12,776 77 due Union No. 14, of Pittsburg, which was considered a just claim, but it was recommended that no part of the sum be paid to any member of that union until he be a member in good standing of any union for one year.

It was then ordered that the election for officers take place this afternoon.

HEARING POSTPONED.—The hearing in the case of Daniel M. Johnson, charged with an attempt to swindle Assistant United States Treasurer Earley out of $1230 by means of an altered order, which hearing was to have taken place to-day before United States Commissioner Biddle, was postponedby the Commissioner until a future occasion.

THE FRONT STREET DEFALCATION.—No new developments have been made with reference to the absconding and defalcation of Thomas Hilsen, wool dealer, at No. 36 South Front street, except a few recent sales which are unaccounted for on the books.

FATAL TERMINATION.—Hannah Haley, residing at No. 120 Jacoby street, who was burned yesterday by the explosion of a can of alcohol, died last night at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

WIFE-BEATERS.—Abraham Mumbauer, residing at No. 448 St. John street, and Henry Reap, living at Adrian and Master streets, have been held for trial on the charge of wife-beating.

MR. W. R. MAC ADAM has been admitted to the bar in this city, on motion of Richard Ludlow, Esq. He gives promise of assuming a high stand in the profession.

CHARLES DICKENS.

"Master Humphrey's Clock"—Where this Title Was Found—Mr. Dickens' Fortune.

The following appears in the London *Daily News*, July 2:—

To the Editor of the Daily News.—Sir:—In 1864, in the course of a tour, I arrived at the town of Barnard Castle, in the County of Durham, late on a winter evening, and put up at the principal hotel, a large, old-fashioned structure, fronting the principal street. At breakfast the following morning I chanced to notice on the opposite side of the street a large clock face, with the name Humphrey surrounding it, most conspicuously exhibited in front of a watch and clockmaker's shop. "How odd!" I exclaimed to a gentleman seated beside me, "here is Master Humphrey's clock!" "Of course," said the gentleman, "and don't you know that Dickens resided here for some weeks when he was collecting materials for his 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and that he chose his title for his next work by observing that big clock face from this window?" After breakfast I stepped across to the watchmaker and asked him whether I had been correctly informed respecting Mr. Dickens and the clock. The worthy horologist entered into particulars. "My clock," said he, "suggested to Mr. Dickens the title of his book of that name. I have a letter from him stating this, and a copy of the work inscribed with his own hand. For some years we corresponded. I got acquainted with him just by his coming across from the hotel as you have done this morning, and his asking me to inform him about the state of the neighboring boarding schools." Mr. Humphrey then entered into many particulars respecting the condition of these schools. Incidentally, he said, he had directed Mr. Dickens and his friend "Phiz" to the school which the two travellers afterward rendered infamous by their pen and pencil; but it was, he said, by no means the worst of those institutions. The schoolmaster had been very successful in obtaining pupils, and had become very tyrannical and even insolent to strangers. He received Mr. Dickens and his companion with extreme hauteur, and did not so much as withdraw his eyes from the operation of penmaking during their interview. But "Phiz" sketched him on his nail, and reproduced him so exactly, that soon after the appearance of the novel the school fell off, and was ultimately deserted. Since that period the "No-the-Boys" description of school had altogether ceased in the district. Mr. Humphrey explained how Mr. Dickens' attention had been called to the subject. He much lauded Mr. Dickens, and in that quiet, genial manner characteristic of an intelligent Englishman, I sincerely hope he still lives to read these lines. I am, etc.

CHARLES ROGERS, LL. D.
Lewisham, S. E., June 25.

THE ample provision, says the London *Spectator*, which Charles Dickens made for his family, consists of some £43,000 invested in public securities; half the value of the copyright of the great novelist's books, estimated at £20,000; his modest house at Gad's Hill, together with its contents; and the interest in *All the Year Round*, bequeathed to his eldest son. Mr. Dickens was at all times a munificent and free-handed man, and never made the attainment of wealth a first object.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Stocks steady. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110½; do, 1864, do., 110¾; do. 1865, do., 110¼; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109¼; 10-40s, 108. Virginia sixes, new, 67; Missouri sixes, 91; Canton Company, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central and Hudson River, 97¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 102; Adams Express, 67¼; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 99¾; Illinois Central, 139½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109; Chicago and Rock Island, 113; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 84½.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Funeral of Dahlgren.

The Indian Complications.

The House Has a Fit of Honesty.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bourse Declining.

PARIS, July 14.—The Bourse opened declining; Rentes, 69f. 10c.

Military Preparations Unabated.

The journals of to-day give details of the military preparations, which are still continued.

Last night three to four hundred students made a demonstration in the streets while returning from a public ball. The shouted "Vive France!" "Down with Prussia!" and sang the "Marseillaise," without interruption by the police.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 14—2:30 P. M.—Consols,' 92 for both money and account. American securities excited. United States 5-20s, 1862, 87; 1865s, old, 87; 1867s, 87; 10-40s, 86. Stocks excited. Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 111½.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—2:30 P. M.—Cotton—sales 12,000 bales. Pork quiet. Cheese, 63s.

CHINA.

The Foreign Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Additional advices from China state that Inspector-General Hattes' movements with reference to the Foreign Mission scheme, and his late changes in the Customs Department, have been severely criticized on all sides.

Obituary.

Fan-Tang-Siang, one of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, is dead.

Americans at Shanghai.

The Americans at Shanghai were making extensive preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July.

A telegraph cable is soon to be laid between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

The proposition to establish an American College at Pekin attracts the attention of the Government of Japan.

The excitement concerning the aggressions of the Russians on the Yesso is continued.

A telegraph line between Hoba and Osaca was in process of construction.

Ship News.

The ships Agamemnon, Oberon, and Titania had completed their cargoes at Hankow.

The tea and sugar crops of Sorrusso promise well.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Recruits for Texas.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Captain Isaac F. Moffatt, 9th Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and report to the superintendent of mounted recruiting service for duty in conducting a detachment of recruits to the 6th Cavalry, serving in the Department of Texas, after which he will join his proper station.

Callers on the President.

A large number of Senators and Representatives called on the President this morning.

Business in the House.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The House has been at business on the Speaker's table all the morning with the understanding that no bill is to be taken up except such as are not objected to. Every bill granting land for the construction of railroads met with prompt objection, and in some cases the Clerk did not get through reading the title until a half dozen members objected. Had the House contracted this fit of virtue a little earlier in the session, it would have saved millions of acres of the public domain.

The Army Bill.

The conference committee on the army bill agreed to day to make a report. It is a compromise between the House and Senate bills. The main features of both bills are retained. In the Senate conference committee the Georgia bill was reported. They could not agree, whereupon the matter was again referred to them, and they were instructed to call another meeting and try to effect an agreement. It is thought the House bill will be agreed upon.

Indian Troubles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—General Smith, in his report upon Indian affairs, states that there is no reason to apprehend trouble from the Sioux, unless, perhaps, the Cheyennes are induced to commit depredations, and they influence neighboring tribes.

The New Currency Act.

Over twenty applications have been received at the Treasury from the North and West to organize banks under the new Currency act.

Additional Order Regarding the Death of Admiral Dahlgren.

The Navy Department order regarding the death of Admiral Dahlgren embraces the following not heretofore published:—Officers of the navy and marine corps on duty in Washington are directed to attend the funeral in undress blue uniform, epaulettes, swords, and caps. The Brigadier-General commanding the marine corps will direct that proper military escorts be furnished, and thirteen minute-guns will be fired when the procession moves. The flags of the several navy yards and stations and of all vessels of the navy in commission will be kept at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns will be fired at noon from each yard on the day after the receipt of this order. All officers of the navy and marine corps will wear crape on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

The Tallapoosa.

The Tallapoosa arrived at the Brooklyn yard yesterday from her recent northern trip.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mr. Howard, from the conference committee on the Georgia bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree upon a report, and moved the Senate concur in the House amendments. He thought the bill ought to be passed at this session, and this could be accomplished and the whole question settled by concurrence.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the proposition as involving the abandonment of the Senate in maintaining the right of the people of Georgia to hold an election during the coming fall.

Upon his suggestion, Mr. Howard withdrew his motion with a view to a possible settlement of the matter in the conference committee.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of Nicholas B. Trist, negotiator of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo.

Various private bills were reported and acted upon.

Mr. Wilson from the Military Committee, reported adversely the bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to deliver the Mount Vernon relics to Mrs. Mary Custis Lee. He said he was personally in favor of the bill, but had been overruled by the committee.

On motion of Mr. Morrill the bill to construe the act of March 21st, 1868, was passed. It allows a drawback on cotton goods exported prior to May 1st, 1869, where the internal tax was paid on the raw cotton, being intended to remedy a deficiency in the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Anthony was elected President of the Senate pro tem to preside during the recess, the Vice-President having vacated the chair for the purpose.

The bill for a pension of $3000 per annum to Mrs. Lincoln was considered.

Messrs. Tipton, Bayard and Morrill (Vt.) opposed the bill as creating a bad precedent, and Messrs. Carpenter and Cameron favored it, when the bill passed—yeas, 28; nays, 20.

A bill to constitute Houston, Texas, a port of delivery passed.

Mr Chandler moved to take up the bill to encourage the building of American vessels to engage in the foreign trade, the passage of which he said was deemed by the administration a matter of vital importance.

House.

Continued from Second Edition.

Authorizing the establishment of water meters for the Potomac water, and the laying of an additional water main for the Washington aqueduct; in regard to grading the streets in the vicinity of the Capitol; donating certain buildings to the St. Aloysius Relief Society of Washington; granting condemned ordnance for soldiers' monuments at Providence, R. I., and Bucksport, Maine; granting bronze ordnance for the erection of an equestrian statue of General Rawlins; to amend the act to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences; authorizing the continuance of an invention for post-marking mail packages; granting condemned cannon for soldiers' monument at Omaha; repealing a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Ernestine Becker; removing political disabilities of George H. Bier, of Maryland, and M. C. Butler, of South Carolina.

The Washington and New York Air-Line Railroad bill was reached, but objections being made, it remains on the Speaker's table.

Objections to the following bills were subsequently withdrawn and the bills passed:—For the relief of Captain John Faunce and other officers of the revenue cutter Barnet Lane; for the relief of the 3d Arkansas Cavalry; amending the Bankrupt law.

The Senate amendments to the House bill extending the provisions of the pre-emption laws to Colorado Territory were concurred in.

Mr. Cessna moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust the accounts of George Chorpenning. Agreed to.

Mr. Cox introduced a joint resolution reciting the numerous petitions of wine and liquor importers and dealers in spirits for the repeal of the special tax on sales, and that the tax is ten times greater than that on all other branches of business and providing that it shall cease after Dec. 1, 1870. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Cobb (Wis.), the Senate bill allowing compensation to Mrs. Margaret A. Lowry, of the District of Columbia, for the use of her premises for army hospital purposes, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the Senate bill for relief of the trustees of Albert G. Sloo, for mail transportation, was passed.

Mr. Cox explained that he had formerly been attorney for the claimants, but had not any connection with the case since he had been a member of Congress.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bills:—

For the relief of Robert Moir & Co., of Illinois. Passed.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contract for the manufacture of internal revenue stamps. Passed.

Senate bill exempting canned and preserved fish from internal taxes. Amended by including shellfish, meats, fruits, and vegetables, and passed.

Amending the act of 20th of June, 1864, by allowing the same rates of drawback of internal duties on brandy and other distilled spirits exported to foreign countries as are allowed on rum and alcohol. Passed.

Mr. Shanks introduced a bill removing the political disabilities of W. C. Whithorn, of Moury county, Tenn. Passed.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bills:—Donating United States barracks, etc., at Galveston, Texas, to that city. Passed.

Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries. Passed.

Granting ordnance for soldiers' monument at Cleveland, Ohio; also to the Delaware Soldiers' Monument Association.

On motion of Mr. Poland, the Senate amendment to the House bill to carry into the effect the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, in the case of the schooner L. S. Davis, was non-concurred in.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Crops.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 14.—The crop reports from North Alabama and Arkansas are unusually favorable. Corn and cotton are both remarkably good. In West Tennessee the cotton crop is seriously injured by vermin.

Railway Accident in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14.—The Northern bound passenger train on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad broke through a bridge near Lyonville yesterday, and fell into the stream below. Tom Onal, a telegraph repairer, received wounds from which he died last night. —— Jones, a brakeman, was desperately wounded. Ten passengers, amongst whom are several ladies, were more or less hurt, some seriously. The passengers are chiefly Tennesseeans. The wounded were promptly supplied with medical attention, and otherwise provided for.

FROM NEW YORK.

Dr. Helmbold and the Seventh Regiment.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Dr. Helmbold, of this city, has contributed $500 to the committee of arrangements of the grand ball to be given tomorrow evening at Cape May to the 7th Regiment of New York, to be expended in wine, with which to drink the health of the gallant 7th Regiment and their Philadelphia hosts.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; sales 800 bales middling upland at 20c. Flour—State and Western a shade firmer, with sales of 6000 barrels; Southern unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; sales of 63,000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·36@1·37; No. 2 at $1·27@1·31; No. 3 at $1·10@1·15; amber State at $1·47; amber Michigan at $1·4@1·47; and white do. at $1·65. Corn advanced 1@2c.; sales 45,000 bushels new mixed Western at 92c.@$1·04; yellow, $1·08@1·10. Oats dull and unchanged; sales 21,000 bushels. Beef dull; prime mess, $22@23·75. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull at $1·01.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald,

"The gold, stock, and Government markets have been more quiet to-day, but, as compared with ordinary times, exhibited considerable movement.

"The uncertain feeling in the street as to the peace assurances from Europe, reflected in the advance of the premium the previous evening, was operative early this morning, when, before the regular commencement of business, sales occurred at 113. From this point there was a decline to 112 on the announcement that five-twenties in London had advanced to 89¾@89¾, and consols to 92¾@92¾, while French rentes came variously from 70·80 to 71·40. Although the news telegrams were not so unanimous that the prospect of a war was dissipated, the better feeling in the London and French money markets was interpreted as the surest index of the real situation, and hence gold declined, as recorded, to 112.

"The attention of the Gold Room was next directed to the Sub-Treasury, where at noon bids were opened for the million of gold ordered to be sold for the account of the Sinking Fund. The total amount bid was for $2,725,000, at prices ranging from 111@112·20. Inasmuch as the latter figure was bid for the whole amount in one lot by a prominent German banking house, the Government had little difficulty in making the award, while the brokers generally, interpreting the purchase as an index of renewed trouble in Europe, started on a run for the Gold Room again, where the price advanced almost immediately to 112¾. From this point it declined to 112 as soon as it was apparent by the absence of news that the alarm had been a false one. Later in the afternoon the telegrams from Europe represented that the question had assumed an entirely new phase owing to the probability that Prussia would demand an apology from France for the overbearing manner in which Napoleon had made demands upon King William for an explanation regarding the nomination of Prince Leopold. The consequence was a gradual rise in gold to 112¾, at which it closed strong this evening. Although minor influences had been lost sight of in the overshadowing interest of the war news, it is not the less certain that the early decline in gold to 112 was assisted by the reported total.

"The Government list gradually improved with the decline in gold, the 6?s advanced to 110¼. On the passage of the Funding bill, with the clause permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the overdue 5-20s with such gold as may be deposited in the Treasury, in pursuance of the desire to earn 2¾ per cent. interest thereupon, the market reacted from the best prices."

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.
Card Engraver and Stationer 631 tuths

FOURTH EDITION

END OF THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The Prisoners Sentenced.

Great Storm at Montreal.

The Motley-Fish Correspondence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Correspondence.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President to-day sent to the Senate copies of the correspondence relative to questions pending between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Motley, in a letter to Mr. Fish, details the conversation with Lord Clarendon in January last, during which Mr. Motley informed him that it was the desire of the President, when negotiations relative to the Alabama claims should be considered they be reopened at Washington.

It further appears from correspondence in a letter from Lord Clarendon to Mr. Motley, May 24 last, that her Majesty's Government considers it neither useful nor expedient to resume and continue a controversial correspondence in which there is so little hope for one Government being able to convince the other.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fenian Trials—Sentence of Starr, Thompson, and Mannix.

CANANDAIGUA, July 14.—The trial of J. W. Mannix on an indictment for violating the neutrality laws commenced this morning at 9 o'clock. H. O. Cheesboro, of Canandaigua, the counsel for Mannix, said that he was authorized to withdraw the plea of not guilty as to the last two counts, which charge the prisoner with providing the boxes containing arms and ammunition, and which were shipped to him, and through him furnished to the Fenians. Mannix was a captain during the Rebellion.

Mr. Dorsheimer moved for judgment.

Judge Woodruff, in sentencing Starr, said it was a painful duty. The case had been submitted to an unbiassed and intelligent jury, who had found the only possible verdict for a conscientious jury to render. The former service of the prisoner in defense of his country led the entire community to expect from him obedience to the laws. As the jury had recommended the prisoner to mercy, he would, instead of fining him $3000, with imprisonment, sentence him to two years' imprisonment in Auburn Jail, and to pay a fine of $10.

In the case of Thompson, as there was no consideration entitling him to greater leniency, he would pass the same sentence on him. Starr and Thompson were found guilty on the first three counts and not guilty on the last two. The judge said Mannix had wisely pleaded guilty and stood penitently before the court. He would therefore sentence him to one year's imprisonment and a fine of ten dollars. A deathly silence prevailed while sentence was being passed. No demonstrations were made. The prisoners' friends pressed around and bade them farewell.

Dorsheimer and other counsel shook hands with them, and they were removed by Marshal Hazen. They will go to Auburn to-morrow. The court will adjourn to-day.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamship Bremen takes out $350,000 in specie.

Government Bids.

Fifteen proposals for five-twenty bonds were made to-day, amounting to $5,436,900; highest price, 110·16; the lowest, 108·75. The award will be $2,000,000 at 108·75 to 109·45.

Another Cuban Expedition.

An evening paper has news of the successful landing of another expedition in Cuba.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Fearful Storm.

MONTREAL, July 14.—One of the most fearful storms which ever passed over this country swept over Montreal last evening. It commenced about 5 o'clock, and actually levelled ever